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# The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 193. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 7th August | Kashmir | 8841 |
| 14th " | Devanha* | 8092 |
| 21st " | Mantua | 10885 |
| 28th " | Ghilus | 7932 |
| 4th Sept. | Kaisar-i-hind | 11430 |
| 11th " | Kalyan* | 8987 |
| 18th " | Plassy* | 7346 |
| 25th " | Nevasa* | 15620 |
| 2nd Oct | Delhi | 8689 |
| 9th " | Mult | 10883 |
| 16th " | A Steamer | -- |
| 23rd " | Karmala | 8983 |
| 30th " | Naldera | 10230 |

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
(B. I. Company's Fares, Not calling at Marseilles)

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

| Date About. | Steamer | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Aug. | Dilwara | Call [illegible] Hongkong |

SAILING TO AFRIC , KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamers | |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd July | Lhasa | Karachi 9 a.m. |
| 12th " | Karapara | East and South Africa. |
| 14th " | Barpeta | Busreh direct |

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander. | Tonnage. | Arrival. | Departur |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yetorofu Maru | B Takiguchi | 4141 | 29th July | 13th Aug. |
| Shin-i-Maru | K. Konaka | 3804 | 14th Aug. | 25th Aug. |
| *Hakodate Maru | J. Kinoshita | 5285 | 22nd Aug. | 24th Aug |

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

| Steamers | Captain | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saigon Maru | I. Ijichi | 9th Aug. | 18th Aug. |
| Burma Maru | T.Takemura | 17th Aug. | 25th Aug. |

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manage.
Ajum Building,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2159.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY: 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Special | — | Rs. 800/- |
| (Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks) | | |
| First Class "A" | — | Rs. 750/- |
| First Class "B" | — | Rs. 700/- |
| Second Class | — | Rs. 600/- |

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
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For passages and full particulars apply to—
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The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
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ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
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Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
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BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made pay le to one or more or to the survivor or rvivors. Interest is allowed at the rate ur per cent. per annum on the minimun onthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on pplication at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokdo |
| Hongkow | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in terest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on ap plication.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PUR CHASED on the principal commercial cen tres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

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Telegrams "EASTKIP." BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,831/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Sarafi Bazaar, 207, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bishops gate. Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | 66,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ..... £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | New York |
| Colombo | Karachi | Penang |
| Delhi | Kota Bhru | Rangoon |
| Galle | (Kalantan) | Shanghai |
| | | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... | 5,00,00,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | 4,00,00,000 |
| CALLED-UP CAPITAL ..... | 60,00,000 |
| PAID-UP ON 19-5-20 ..... | 59,00,042 |

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,00 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sur accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascer tained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every descriptio transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,730,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LONDON | YOKOHAMA | KARENKO |
| NEW YORK | MOJI | KEELUNG |
| SHANGHAI | AMOY | MAKUNG |
| HONGKONG | CANTON | TAITOH |
| SINGAPORE | FOOCHOW | SHINCHIKU |
| BATAVIA | HANKOW | TAICHU |
| SEMARANG | KIUKIANG | TAMAN |
| SOORABAYA | SWATOW | TAKOW |
| TOKYO | AKO | TAMSUI |
| KOBE | GIRAN | TOWEN |
| OSAKA | KAGI | BANGKOK |

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE Business transacted.
E. TAKEMURA.
Manager.
86, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changehun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Naga saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allow ed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 pro vided that the amount of half-yearly interes is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 284.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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HIGH CLASS AND ARTISTIC
Plain or Embroidered
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UMBRELLAS AND
SUNSHADES
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AHMED E. ESAALI
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Empire Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 479. Tel. ADD. ZIYA.

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Buy your **BONDS** and the **LOANS** through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.
Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. **Investment Securities** bought and sold on customer's account.

HEAD OFFICE
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MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz,
Branch Secretary.
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital authorised ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 15,55,799 | 9 | 8 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 13,29,592 | 8 | 8 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hoshiarpur | Ludhiana |
| Bombay | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Multan City |
| Calcutta | | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jullundur | Patiala |
| Delhi | Jammu | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Jhelum City | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Karachi | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Kasur | Srinagar |
| Gujan | Lahore City | Umballa City |
| Hapur | Lyallpur | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and in terest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of in terest which can be ascertained on applica tion.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CRE DITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved secu rity.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,25,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet indiv dual requirements may be obtained on appli cation.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Funds exceed ..... | 30,00,000 |
| Surplus about ..... | 1,00,000 |
| Claims paid about ..... | 25,00,000 |

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ow vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
283, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Above Home Rule League
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy condi tions.
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WANTED AGENTS in unrepresented dis tricts.

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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalmen with the Controller-General for the specia security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premiums in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
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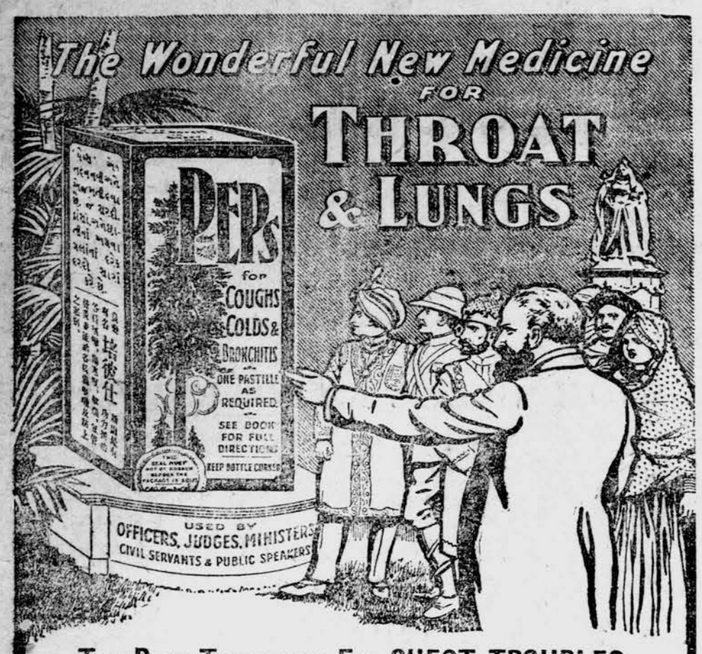
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 72

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SADLY too long has the mistaken notion prevailed that to cure throat and chest ailments one must swallow liquid mixtures, or suck the juice of peppery lozenges into the stomach. You might just as well try to cure a sprained ankle by fomenting and bandaging the wrist. Nature will not permit liquids or solids to reach the lungs.

The Peps medicine is not swallowed into the stomach. It is inhaled in the form of air, released from a tablet dissolving in the mouth, and reaches, in the only direct and natural way, every part of the breathing system.

It is this direct action of the novel combination of antiseptic and chest-strengthening medicines in Peps that account for the unparalleled success of the Peps treatment for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Early Morning Cough, Night Chills, Wheeziness, Influenza, &c.

*Peps are sold by Chemists, Bazaars, and Medicine Vendors at R. 1 per bottle, or can be obtained by post for R. 1-2 direct from The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Kemp and Co., Bombay; E. Brookes and Co., Karachi; E. M. de Souza, Rangoon; or The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo. See the name PEPS on the bottle.*

**Peps**

PROTECT YOUR THROAT & CHEST.

# ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY and EXCELLENCE.

***Insist on having ROSE'S.***



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**BRANDY.**

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22-24, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.


## GRANT ROAD ACQUISITIONS.

### CITIZENS' PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The landlords, tenants and others concerned must have read with extreme consternation and deep sorrow the resolution for acquisition of certain portions of Foras Road, Grant Road, Lamington Road, Falkland Road, Collier Lane etc., (as per Bombay City) No. 2173 appearing on page 1979 of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I, dated July 22nd, 1920) chiefly occupied by the Parsis—consternation at the thought of being turned out into the streets and sorrow for serious encroachment upon their comfort, convenience and sanitary habitation for no fault of their own. The fever of acquisition has become rampant of late with Government who go on sanctioning scheme after scheme of compulsory acquisition without due consideration of the great hardship, havoc and ruin it will bring in store to the poor and middle class people who will be rendered homeless and roofless at a time when there is a dearth of proper and sanitary residential quarters and when an unfortunate tenant with a family has to knock from door to door in search of suitable premises with hardly any success and as a last resource has to fall upon some sanitorium or other charitable place as a temporary shift. We know innumerable examples of such unfortunate tenants too many to be cited. The Government are fully aware of these hardships of tenants and while, on the one hand, they have made very salutary provisions to remove them as far as possible by Rent Restriction and other Acts to which they propose adding a very commendable addition on the other hand they sanction a very comprehensive acquisition scheme extending over several miles without due regard to the thousands of untold miseries it will bring upon poor and middle class families almost wholly occupying the houses comprised in the scheme by being rendered homeless and roofless as a result of almost certain impossibility of getting suitable and sanitary habitations even at very abnormal rents. If the proposed acquisition is to be completed the gloomy picture of the would-be state of these tenants can better be imagined than described. In former times people suffered by the compulsory acquisition by City Improvement Trust and other public Bodies did not feel the pinch so much because of the then state of things but times are now changed and having regard to the present circumstances when high prices, paucity of houses and short supply in every walk of life are well known to all it need hardly be observed that present is the most inopportune time for Government to sanction such an extensive scheme of acquisition, a scheme which can conveniently be stayed without any serious detriment to the public for a decade more until better and normal times and former state of affairs prevail.

In the alternative it may be proposed that if the scheme is so very urgent of which urgency if any there are no indications whatsoever, the site selected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. ltd. is the most undesirable from all points of view because in the first place it is thickly populated by poor and middle class of people who have made their permanent habitation there and cannot for the present think of any suitable locality for removal, secondly because it consists of huge buildings which cannot be easily replaced so cheaply even if a site is obtained having regard to abnormal prices of materials and labour at a time when it is almost certain that the Acquisition Officer is not likely to give for the present buildings even half the price of similar new buildings to be erected. The Company should have therefore selected a site scantily built upon and such a site exists very extensively near the Mahaluxmi Station where there are extensive plots which can be very conveniently converted into the proposed requirements for which the site complained of is to be acquired. By doing so no such serious detriment or hardship can be caused to any large part of the public as is sure to be caused by the acquisition of the proposed site.

In view of all the above facts we commend that the holders and occupants of the site to be acquired should muster strong agitate protest with all the power they can command against the proposed acquisition by forming meetings and passing necessary resolution thereat by correspondence in public other papers and by submitting strong and united representations to Government and other public bodies at least for getting a postponement of the acquisition for better and normal time, or at least until the Dadar, Matunga, Sewri and other schemes of the City Improvement Trust are fully developed and suitable houses built thereon to enable the occupants of the site to get proper habitations which they could never expect to do in the present state of things when house supply is abnormally less than its demand and we are sure that the present most sympathetic Governor who has always an eye to the welfare of every section of the people will not allow their legitimate grievance to go unredressed.—Yours, etc.,

K. J. DUBASH.

Cama House,
New Foras Road.

## "INTOLERANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read with interest the letters of "R. Venkataram" and "V. A. Powar" published in your to-day's issue and I am sure many of your readers will fully agree with what is stated therein. I was one of the audience in the said meeting and had witnessed what actually took place as I was sitting near the chair occupied by Mr. Kolhatkar. It was most inhumane on the part of those who took active part in handling Mr Kolhatkar so roughly and mercilessly. If such people take pride that in dealing with a man who had differences with the late Lokmanya Tilak in the fashion they did, they are following the principles of the said noble patriot and are doing proper service to him, they are greatly mistaken. The Lokmanya Tilak never preached to treat his so-called enemies on the political platform in this way. As for the language used by Mr. Kolhatkar at times in "Sandesh" in the hot discussion about the integrity and honesty of Lokmanya Tilak's lieutenants, it was rather harsh and there cannot be two opinions about that and Lokmanya Tilak treated the same with contempt it deserved. But this does not follow that a certain section of Lokmanya Tilak's followers should try to hound Mr. Kolhatkar out of public life and to muzzle him for ever. Mr. Kolhatkar has got several qualifications and if one cares to know he will find that he has been supporting the national cause for the last more than twelve years. He had incurred displeasure of the beauracracy and the Government had dealt with him severely and he was in jail for more than a year. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas wanted to impress upon the audience the qualities of Mr. Kolhatkar but the section of anti-Kolhatkar was so unreasonable that they did not allow Mr. Jamnadas to say much about Mr. Kolhatkar. Mr. Shaukatali also in his speech assured the audience that Mr. Kolhatkar had very high regard for Mr. Tilak and that he had always done his best to uphold the honour and prestige of his countrymen. The public ought to agree with the views of Mr. Shaukatali about Mr. Kolhatkar and if they really recognize Mr. Shaukatali as one of their best leaders they must obey and bow to his advice and forget and forgive. The time is so critical that with all the defects of Mr Kolhatkar we cannot afford to lose him. I hope the public will take lesson and behave wisely in the public meetings in future.—Yours, etc.,

M. G. VAIDYA.

Bombay, August 11.


"For the Blood is the Life."—Pure Blood brings perfect Health of body and mind—Impure Blood poisons the whole system.

# Your Blood is Calling for Help

**WHEN** You are suffering the aches and pains of *Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings.*

**WHEN** You have that constant itching and inflammation of *Piles* and *Fistula.*

**WHEN** You are troubled with *Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions, continually bursting through the skin.*

**WHEN** You are in the grip of *Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.*

Stop wasting precious time and money on messy ointments and lotions which at best can but give temporary relief. The trouble lies deeper. It is your blood that is calling for help—help to fight and be rid of the poisonous, clogging impurities which are sapping your Health and Vitality, and causing you such endless suffering and torture. Now to render the blood clean and pure you cannot do better than take Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years' standing is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel the impurities, that is why thousands of truly great cures stand to its credit. Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take, and free from anything injurious even to the most delicate.

**Sold by all Chemists and Stores.**

*Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. Atherton & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.*

TAKE **Clarke's Blood Mixture** AND BE CURED

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."



# CURBING RISING PRICES.

## Opportunities for lowering the High Cost of Your Living.

**Opportunity No. 1.**
Hand-made Tussures of fine colours and very lasting qualities.

**Opportunity No. 2.**
Mill made Tussures and Cheks. Best—durable and in upto date designs and colours.

**Opportunity No. 3.**
Mercerised cotton and woolen Socks and Stockings, specially made for us from best yarn. Of high workmanship, fast colours and of exceptional value.

**Opportunity No. 4.**
Ready Shirts of fine durable Twill and other ready made clothes.

**ALTHOUGH** there can be no general fall of prices due to our effort alone—only increased production can accomplish that—

**NEVERTHELESS** we can comparatively lessen the burden of daily expense for our customers interested in economy. We intend that you shall know the possibility of defeating the rising costs by buying wisely at the opportune moment.

**We have found Opportunities,**

By using infinite pains in our purchasing,
By combing the market for exceptional values,
By never being satisfied until the last possibility has been exhausted,
By giving you and every one interested in Economy, all possible benefit of our succeess—

**We feel that if you are interested in Economy, you will not fail to see the value of these opportunities.**

**Opportunity No. 6.**
Mulls 50" width of superfine Texture in various varities.

**Opportunity No.**
Fine Dhoties of Surat Mill, Ramkrishna Mill, Khatau Mill, in different qualities to suit all users.

**Opportunity No. 8.**
Chrome and Cawnpore Leather Boots, Shoes, Sleepers, Sapatschampals etc., etc., of best workmanship, finish and shape. Very durable.

**Opportunity No. 9.**
Handmade Dupattas, Rumals Safas and other Jari goods of extra value.

**Opportunity No. 5.**
Silk Wool, white shawls of fine texture, thick weaving, smooth—finish, very lasting quality, unusual value.

**ACT NOW**

**Opportunity No. 10.**
Sarries and Chhayals of upto date designs and fast colours of every description to suit every requirement. Of special value.

*Head Office* :—
Times Building,
BOMBAY

THE
**Bombay Swadeshi Stores.**

*Branches* :—
Princess Street, Madhaw Bag, Girgaum. Poona City, Poona Camp; Cochin and Rajkot.



**"BEPIN U. B. OINTMENT."**

The unfailing remedy for all sorts of skin diseases, etc., As. 8 per phial. Postage extra. Good commission to wholesale buyers.

GIRISH CHANDRA SEN,
General Order Supplier,
22, Joy Mitter's Street, CALCUTTA B.



**OXIDAZE TABLETS**

For

Prevention of Influenza, the Treatment of Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Bronchial Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Laryngitis, Whooping-Cough, Hay Fever, All Coughs & Colds, Huskiness, etc.

Re. 1-4 a bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY AMERICAN OXIDAZE Co., WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

*Sole Agents* :—
T. M. THAKORE & Co.,
36 *Church Gate Street*,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Literature and Sample free to Medical Profession on request.



**Bombay Perfumery Mart, Ltd.**

NOW IN STOCK

Monna-Vanna, Guerlain Houbigant, Roger Gallet and all other English Maker's

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

*Upcountry by V. P. P.*

319, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.



**The Arya Pathika Ashram.**

LODGING AND BOARDING

Specially meant for High Class

HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Girgaon Back, Parekh Wady,

Bombay.


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## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Out Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

## EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert training in General Commercial and Specialised Accountancy, Banking subjects. Prospectus on application 80, Esplanade Road. 4105

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent TYPIST for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 950, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4140

WANTED—A MATRIC knowing Gujarati for the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage A. V. School (Chinchpokli). See personally or apply to the SUPERINTENDENT with testimonials. 4128

WANTED—SECOND-CLASS ENGINEER for up-country ginning and pressing factories. Apply with testimonials to Jamnadas Nursey Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd. Hornby Road, Fort. 4017

WANTED—A competent LEDGER KEEPER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 938 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4051

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, who can manage a school or college's office work. Good salary to those proving experience. Apply Box No. 949, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4137

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced CANVASSERS for Indian hand-made carpets. Retail and wholesale. Good prospects to the right man. INTERNATIONAL SALES HOUSE 21, Dalal Street, Fort. 4133

WANTED—PRINCIPAL for Dyal Singh College, Lahore, salary Rs. 400-40/2-600 per month with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Apply to SUNDAR DAS SURI Honorary College Secretary, Dyal Singh College, Trust Society Lahore. 402

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE as Head Master for the High School of an important State in Gujrat. Only those having long experience as Head Masters and willing to serve at least for 3 years should apply, stating full qualifications and pay particularly. Science graduate preferred. Apply to Box No. 944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 402

WANTED—LOCAL and TRAVELLING AGENTS in Bombay Presidency to secure orders, security necessary. Terms liberal. Those who are engaged but can spare time can be employed. Apply for terms to:—THE MANAGING AGENT, The Aligarh Art and Metal Works Co., Ltd., Santi Buildings, Aligarh City. 4064

WANTED—A JUNIOR PROOF READER for Government Press, Indore Preference will be given to one possessing some experience of computing work Pay Rs. 50-2-80 per mensem with usual overtime allowance. Apply with copies of testimonials to "The Manager, Central India Agency (Government) Press, Residency Indore, Central India. 4055

WANTED—A permanent BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT OFFICER in the Banswara State. Knowledge of Hindi, Urdu and Survey Settlement indispensable. Pay according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Diwan, Banswara State, before the end of August with copies of testimonials stating lowest pay acceptable. MITHANLAL, Diwan, Banswara State. 2078

## WANTED.

WANTED—A new or Second Hand STONE CRUSHER. Apply ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Marine Lines, Bombay. 4114

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE:—Splendidly upholstered, in excellent condition, price Rs. 12,500 or near offer. Apply Box No. 946, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4108

FOR SALE—Two Intermediate and four Roving FRAMES OF TWEEDALE SMALLEY of 1900. Inspection on the spot. Apply sharp to THE BHARATKHAND COTTON MILLS CO., LTD., Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad. 4145

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES at Carpenter Street, Apollo Street, Fort, and Bellasis Road by order of the Receiver High Court, will be sold by Public Auction on the 16th—17th and 18th instant at 4.30 p.m. each day. 4147

FOR SALE—OVERLAND MODEL '4' and FORD SEDAN cars entirely new with Petrol facilities. Apply sharp to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILIES, Hughes Road Chaupati, Bombay. 2919

FOR SALE—A four cylinder 10 H. P. AUSTEN, thoroughly overhauled and painted, in perfect working order. Price Rs. 4,500 can be inspected, on application to SUPERINTENDENT Dr. Bhajekar's Hospital Garden-Lane, Sandhurst Road. 4080

## TO BE LET.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGLOW at Nepean Sea Road, suitable for Princes and Nobles, with Tennis Court and large Compound, Europeans and Japanese preferred. Apply MODHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Chowpatty Walkeshwar Road. 4123

DELAY — DISAPPOINTMENT — HURRY UP—Now very few office rooms, and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO. 3076

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NEW INDIA LOAN.

APPLICATIONS for the TEN YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS 1930 FREE OF INCOME-TAX, and 5 PER CENT INCOME-TAX FREE LOAN 1945-55 will be received at the Office of the undersigned, on the ground floor of the Civil Secretariat Building between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAY, and 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other working days.

H. DENNING,
Dy. Controller of Currency, Bombay.
Dy. Controller of Currency's Office,
The Secretariat,
Bombay, the 5th of July, 1920. 2281

### WANTED & QUERY.

THE Honorary Secretary of a Sports Club would be most grateful for any suggestions as to the best way of making a really good Croquet ground in a place where it is impossible to have a grass lawn. It is believed a bajri ground is suitable, but of this he has no personal experience. Apply Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4028

### NOTICE.

AN Auction of contracts for the retail sale of country liquor, opium and hemp drugs in Rajgarh State C. I. will be held at Sehore G. I. P. Railway on 23rd August. Intending persons should call at Rajgarh House at 11 a.m. on that date. Any enquiry should be adressed to The DIWAN, Rajgarh State Biaora. 4100

### NOTICE.

WANTED—7 to 9 miles of contractors line, 18 to 24 lbs. section, 2ft. gauge complete with sleepers and connections. Send quotation stating where they can be seen to Box No. 937, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4036

### NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS, who may not have received first call notices owing to non-delivery by Postal Authorities or change of address not being intimated to the Company or any other cause, are requested to pay the Call Money notwithstanding, at Rs. 2-8 per share at the Registered Office of the Company, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROS.,
Managing Agents.
13, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 9th August, 1920. 402

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 PER. CENT. TEN YEAR BONDS AND 5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945-55.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

6% TEN YEAR BONDS.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an intial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

5% LOAN 1945/1955.

(4) The Bank will advance 90 per cent. of the amount applied for the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(5) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly instalments of Rs. 400 for 22 months and a payment of Rs 200 on the 23rd month.

(6) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5 per cent.

(7) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(8) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balnce of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent in the case of Ten Year Bonds and 5 per cent. in the case of 5 per cent. Loan.

(9) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. A. DON.
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 5th July, 1920 2320

### CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### LOST.

TWO SHARES NOS. 39931 in the name of Jethalal Fatechand; 17295 in the name of Wadilal Maganlal Shah of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd. (Old Issue) have been LOST or MISLAID. Applications have been made to the Company for the duplicates of the same. 4135

### FOREST DEPARTMENT BHOPAL.

AUCTION OF THE ANNUAL COUPES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL COUPES of the Bhopal Government Forests will be sold by Public Auction on and after SUNDAY, the 12th September daily between 12 and 5 o'clock, at the Office of the Conservator of Forests, Revenue Courts, Bhopal.

Further particulars can be had on application from the Conservators Office.

(Sd.) M. AKHTAR ALI KHAN, B.A.
4124 Conservator of Forests.

### NOTICE.

WANTED in the Palace of a Ruling Prince, a first-class INDIAN BARBER. Hindu preferred, must be of clean habits and able to cut hair nicely, shave smoothly and with a light hand and without pain. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of references and testimonials, which will not be returned, t oBox No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4026

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, for the works in the construction of a new building at Kalbadevi Road.

Forms of tender can be had on payment of Rs. 2 each and plans and particulars can be inspected at the office of the undersigned between office hours.

MERWANJI BANA & CO.,
Architects,
45, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
4046

### THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

NOTICE RE: STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the office of Seth Motilal Vallabhji, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, on the 23rd August 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Dated this 6th day of August, 1920. 4139

### FAR EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
YANGTSZE INSCE. BLDG. SHANGHAI
FIRE AND MARINE.

Business accepted at tariff rates and discounts.

Claims and Losses under the Company's Policie scan be made payable at all the Principal Ports and Cities in Europe, America, Asia and Australasia.

Policies guaranteed by the Yangtsze Insce. Assoc., Ltd.

Agents—S. NARAEN & Co., 21 Hummum Street, Bombay. 4043

### BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for erection of a Dyeing block for The Broach Fine Counts Spinnings and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd. at Broach.

Copies of tender forms can be had from the office of the undersigned, where on payment of Rs. 2, where plans, conditions of contract and other particulars can be obtained.

Tenders will be accepted up to five p.m. on 20-8-20.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any tender without giving reasons.

B. G. DESAI,
Architect etc.,
91, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay, Dated 10-8-20. 4101

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

REFRESHMENT SHOPS NEW FERRY WHARF, ALEXANDRA DOCK.

SEALED TENDERS for renting these 4 newly erected Shops are invited. These should be enclosed in sealed envelops together with a deposit of Rs. 500 marked "Refreshment Shops" and be in the hands of the Traffic Manager by 11 a.m. (S.T.) TUESDAY, August 24th 1920.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

Full particulars, conditions and forms of Tender may be obtained from

F. H. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager,
Bombay Port Trust.
Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay. 4068

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Scindia Steam Navigation Co.'s S. S. "Loyalty" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Marseilles via Genoa and requested to call in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richars of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on deck cargo in single gunnies. The bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
4035 The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

TO LET—Large and commodious newly built property at the corner of Khetwadi Main Road, touching new Charni Road consisting of three floors, containing 75 rooms and ground floor, containing 5 shops and 24 motor garages, having a frontage of 220 feet and open on the West. The property, being situated in the Central locality and being erected on modern sanitary principles and fitted with Electric lights, fans, etc., and having every convenience of trams and carriages, is excellently suited for a Hotel or a big Establishment.

Apply to HUSSONALLI M. GANGRIWALLA at the above premises. 4147

### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VALLABHDAS B. SAURASTRI, who was a salaried partner in the firm of Messrs Fernandes, Saurastri and Co., has retired from the said firm from the 9th day of August, 1920 and Mr. Vithaldas D. Jangla is now the sole proprietor of the said firm.

Dated at Bombay, this 10th day of August 1920

VALLABHDAS B. SAURASTRI.
VITHALDAS D. JANGLA.
4142

### NOTICE.

WEAVING MASTER. Wanted Textile Expert with sound experience in weaving, as Manager of small but expanding hand loom organisation. Applicants must have good knowledge of yarns, etc., and must be capable of organizing the sale of the finished articles. Birth or residence in Gwalior State will be an additional qualification.

The post will be offered only to a gentleman of highest character and integrity.

Apply, in writing, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required, to THE GWALIOR STATE TRUST LTD., Shivpuri Gwalior State. 4146

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 11945 in respect of 25 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Bhicaji Bhagaji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
4144 Agents.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. CARR desires to intimate that he has resumed practice at 107, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower), Bombay, and personally attends all patients.

A fully qualified medical man who has specialized in Pyorrhea Alveolaries and other diseases of the oral cavity is also in attendance and gives treatment by the most up-to-date methods. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
4113 (opp. Clock Tower), Bombay.

### LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1394 of 1917.

MONGHIBAI, widow of Joshi Ramji Cullianji ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

RAJABALLY NUZZERALLY and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the property firstly described below on FRIDAY, the 27th day of August, 1920, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and [illegible] square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. New No. 9725, Old Survey No. 1-2/162 New Survey No. 5619 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7677 and Street No. 256 and bounded, on the East by the said Kumbharwada Street on the West by a sweepers passage, on the North by the house of Rahimbhoy Janmahomed and on the South by the house of Laxman Nathuji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy six square yards and six-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Colector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2719, New No. 9727, Old Survey No. 1/163 and New Survey No. 5620 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assesor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7676 and Street No. 256 and bounded on the East by the said Kumbharwada Street, on the West by a Sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Vithal Anand Lohar and on the South by the property of Vorah Abdulalli Hussein Nurserally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mathubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
2388 Commissioner.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHADEO HIRAJI KINNY, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Foras tenure, containing by admeasurement 575 squar yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 49, 53 and 88 New No. c/11984 and 12849 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1a/1907 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 3529 (2), Street No. 992a all which premises are situate at Elphinston Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by the property of Vithoba Mancovji, on the West by the property of Khoja Samji, on the North by the property of Shivram Pandoo and on the South by the property of Dessaji Adamji and were formerly in the occupation of Hiraji Demool and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1920

SHROFF AND VACHHA,
4126 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PURSHOTAMDAS RAMJI has contracted to sell absolutely to our client Mr. RANGILDAS LALLUBHAI, the property below described. All persons having any claim thereto, or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, charge, sale, lease, lien, trust, inheritance, survivorship, maintenance, remainder, reversion, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office at 109, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land situate, lying and being at 1st Bhoiwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 104 square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 386, New No. 2265, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 572) together with the messuage building and dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector for Municipal Rates and Taxes of the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 5295 and 5296, Street Nos. 16-18 (1) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Thakordas Atmaram now belonging to the purchaser on or towards the West by the property of Jivan Ramchand, on or towards the North by a Sweepers' passage and on or towards the South by the 1st Bhoiwada Road.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1920.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
4138 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ATMARAM SHIVRAM and VISHWANATH SHIVRAM have contracted with our client Ganpat Mahadeo Kelusker for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Old Sonapur Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-Disrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 feet in length and 18 feet 9 inches in breadth but on actual measurement found to contain 148-54 square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward, No. 3519 and Street No. 11 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8181 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on or towards the East by the said Old Sonapur Lane, on or towards the West by the Charitable property belonging to Kshatriya caste, on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy Dubash, and on or towards the South by the property of Shawaksha Cowasji, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1920.

MULJI & THAKORDAS,
4125 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARI KRISHNA GOKHALE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

Any person having any claim by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tara Temple Lane, Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containg by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No. F/13572, Old Survey No. 186, New Survey No. 1G/386 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D ward No. 1900 (6) and Street No. 3F and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Bhaskar Joshi, on or towards the West by the property of Shankar Vithal Acharya, on or towards the North by the property of Narayan Martand Joshi and on or towards the South by a passage.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1920.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
4143 Purchaser's Attorneys

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable furniture, jewelleries, crockerywares, enamelwares, gold and silver watches and Persian carpets, etc.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, on FRIDAY, the 13th of August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), on account and the risk of the parties concerned, such as drawing room, bed room, office room furnitures, crockerywares, enamel plated-wares, silverwares, gold and silver watches and Persian carpets of assorted patterns and sizes, diamond and emerald and ruby ornaments such as rings, necklaces, bangles, chains, etc., etc.

The property will be on view two days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 125 shares of Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

100 shares of the Kilachand Mills, 100 shares of the E. D. Sassoon United and 15 shares of Wadia Woollen Mills.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 13th of August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Room 41, Esplanade Road, the above shares with the Transfer Forms signed in blank by the parties.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE BUYERS OF FORD AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room No. 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, six Overland and four Ford Touring five seater Motor Cars on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, on FRIDAY, the 13th August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Further particulars apply to the undersigned.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.
Bombay 13th August 1920.

### JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

Almirahs, cane-bottomed chairs, tables plain, Tables office of suits, book shelves, of sizes, hat stands, boxes, index card stationery racks, screen cameras, bath tubs, bedstead of sorts, kit boxes, cabinets, chairs, chairs easy, benches of sorts, shelves, teapoys, towel racks, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO., will sell by public Auction the abovementioned furniture in the charge of Barrack Master, Colaba, at 2-30 p.m. on every MONDAY that is on the 9th, 16th, 23rd August, 1920, in the compound of Barrack Master's Office near Colaba Tram Terminus.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort,
Bombay.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH AUGUST, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable landed property situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under the instructions from Messrs. Haji Ahmahomed Haji Nurmahomed and Haji Ahmed Haji Nurmahomed and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Guni, sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property:—

All that piece and parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District, and Town and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,080 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 318, Collector's New No. 4634, Old Survey No. 1/92 and New Survey No. 3132, together with the message, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 4969 (1), Street No. 297 "G" Ward No. 4969 (2), Street No. 297-A, Lady Jamsedji Road, all which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage belonging to the premises being described and bevond that by the property of Hassam Moosa, Glasswarevala, on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to the Vanza Wadi Musjid and partly by vacant land belonging to the property formerly of Haji Khamisa Cassum Ghatkey and now of Joosab Khamisa Ghatkey, on or towards the East by the said Lady Jamsedji Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramjan Badulla and partly by the property formerly of Hissamoodin Bare and now of Mahomed Hossein Bare.

Further particulars of conditions of sale can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys, Messrs. Fatell and Ezekiel at their offices at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 13th August 1920.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 168.

AUCTION SALE of Insolvent's about 528 Bags Almond (Kagdi and Dagdi) about 230 Bags White Cummin Seeds, English make Safe, Safe, Chairs, Cup-boards, Benches, Scale with weights, one bull Cotton, Close, 2 Electric Fans, A. B. C. Code Books, Iron and Bras Big Pots, Mehta Boxes, etc., etc.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mac L. Kemp, Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tolersey Kanji an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 17th insant, a 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the solvent's shop at Mandvi Kharak Bazaar, the following:—

About 528 bags admond (Kagdi and Dagdi quality), about 230 bags white Cummin seeds, sofa, chairs, cupboards, benches, clock, one bale cotton, scales with weights iron safe, iron sale, etc., etc.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knock[illegible] the buyer.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "F" Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned:—
Ex. S. S. "Bahadur."
129 full pressed bales of Coconada Cotton damaged by sea water.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe shape victoria.
1 bay arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 40 h.p. 6 cylinder, 7 seater Hudson motor car with comfortable body, bosch magneto, with electric lamps, tools, etc., complete in good running order.
1 25 h.p. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, motor car 1916 model in thorough working order.
1 38/40 h.p. Durkopp motor lorry, 3 tons shaft driven.
1 30 h.p. Arbenz motor lorries, 3 tons, sh drive.
1 Bergmon motor lorry, 3½ tons, shaft driven.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIAN CLOTH.
On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Girdharidas Radhakisendas:—
E. D. S. & Co., 2849—25 Bales Hessian Cloth 40in. by 8oz. each bale containing 2,000 yards of the Reliance Mill, stored in F. Warehouse Victoria Dock.
E. D. S. & Co., 2849—50 Bales Hessian Cloth 40in. by 8oz. each bale containing 2,000 yards of the Alexandra and Khardah Mills, stored in No. 9 Warehouse Princes Dock.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON MONDAY THE 16TH AUGUST AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VAULABLE PROPE TY SITUATE ON THE JUNCTION OF FALKLAND ROAD AND 1ST CARPENTER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi & Co., attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver in Suit No. 425 of 1920 filed in the High Court by Bai Jainabbai, widow of Haji Ebrahim Tyeb against Alli Mahomed Haji Suleman and others and in terms of the Consent Decree in the said suit dated the 7th day of June 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on Monday, the 16th day of August 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent and or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling house and premises erected and built hereon situate lying and being on the junction of Falkland Road and 1st Carpenter Street in the New Town in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement in the East Side 55 (fifty-five) feet on the West side 51 (fifty-one) feet and six inches on the North side 18 feet, and 3 inches and on the South side, 39 (thirty-nine) feet be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Falkland Road and or towards the West by the house of Hajji Sonjoji on or towards the North by the 1st Carpenter Street and towards the South by the public passage and assessed by the Collector Old Nos. 1708 and 2113 Collector's New No. 8836 Old Survey No. 184 and 1456 and New Survey No. 5408 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 6568 and Street No. 107-109, 111 and 18-20 22-24-26 and 38.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi and Co. Solicitors at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, or to the Receiver at 57, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON TUESDAY THE 17TH AUGUST AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF APOLLO AND FORBES STREETS WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi and Coy., attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver in Suit No. 425 of 1920 filed in the High Court, by Bai Jainabai, widow of Haji Ebrahim Tyeb against Alli Mahomed Haji Suleman and others and in terms of the consent Decree in the said Suit dated the 7th day of June, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on Tuesday the 17th day of August 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and rent land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the corner of Apollo and Forbes Streets within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts and registered together with the property hereinafter secondly described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404 and New Survey No. 9512 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described on or towards the West by the property formerly of Haji Hassam but now of Shaikh Abdool Rahiman Motiwala and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1026 and 1027 and Street No. 32-34, 1-2.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the corner of Apollo Street and British Hotel Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts and registered together with the property hereinbefore firstly described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404 and New Survey No. 9512 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the said British Hotel Lane on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore first described, on or towards the East by the said Apollo Street and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Haji Hassam but now of Shaik Abdool Rahiman Motiwala which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward and Street Nos. 42-44-46.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, or to the Receiver at 57, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

Solicitors at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Receiver at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 18TH AUGUST AT 4-30 P.M.

Auction sale of a very valuable immoveable property situate on the Northern side of the Bellasis Road, Byculla without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver in Suit No. 423 of 1920 filed in the High Court by Bai Jainabai widow of Haji Ebrahim Tyeb against Alli Mahomed Haji Suleman and others and in terms of the Consent Decree in the said suit dated the 7th day of June 1920 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August 1920 at 4-30 (S. T.) on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Forasnaure but since redeemed from the payment of all Feras) together with the messuage, tenement or bungalows and other buildings standing hereon situate lying and being on the Northern side of the Bellasis Road Byculla without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 464 New No. C/13882 and New Survey No. 3B/3576 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Hajji on or towards the West by the property of the Bombay Stable Company and others on or towards the North by the property of Merwanji Pestonji Cooper or Engineer and on or towards the South by the foot-path and beyond it by the Bellasis Road fore said which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2811, 3212 (2) 3314 3313 and Street Nos. 219, 1 3, 4 Ward No. 3212 (2) Street No. 1A Ward No. 3313 Street No. 2 Bellasis Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants and are more particularly delineated in the plan thereof hereto annexed and thereon surrounded by a red border.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi and Co. Solicitors at 3, Church Gate Street, Forth Bombay, or to the Receiver at 57, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND RICH GOLD EMBROIDERED CLOTHES.
Suit No. 3545 of 1919.

MD. IBRAHIM V/S. MAHOMED OOMER AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed herein Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, on Friday the 27th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) the house-hold furniture belonging to the above estate such as 8 lights glass chandeliers two English 8 days clocks by A. B. Savoy and Sons, striking hour and half hours, glass door cupboards, chairs, benches, blackwood glass door cupboards, etc., etc., also a large lot of gold embroidered rich clothes.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay 13th August 1920.

### MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES GHAT GIN COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Goods yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:
18 bales Ghat yard, Gin Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 39 BALES AMRELI COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Victoria Bunder, Colaba in Messrs. Odhavji Shivji and Co.'s Godown by order of Mr. Munji Jeevraj and on account of the concerned the following bales of cotton damaged by sea water Ex. s.s. Kaveri and "Oporto."
39 bales Amreli cotton out of 50 bales consigned to Mr. Munjee Jeevraj under invoice No. 72 of 23-3-20 R-R. No. 2527.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.
Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a the Medical Stores Depot Bellasis Road, opp. Byculla Club the following goods:—
A quantity of Unserviceable Stores, empty barrels, tins, packing cases, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Uncleared Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.
In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 17th August, 1920, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2. Shed, the following goods:—
Switch plugs, powder sugar samples, champagne, wooden, barometres, in plates, wire, China clay, wheels, steel plates and sheets, baking powder, tooth paste, confectionery, ropes hemps, brandy, drugs, aniline, colour, vices, copper ingots, copper sheets Engravings, show cards, medicines, biscuits, matches, carbide, oil, prints, wood, cajoo nuts, sugar, silk, piece-goods, liquor, paddy bran, steel bar, iron flat bars, soap, piece-goods, pips, single tubes, zinc powder calenders, empty glass bottles, cheese, victoria blue, cigarettes, gram wood scantlings, saffron, brass electric lamps, clocks, hosiery, quaker oats films, cotton toilet soap, mango, beans, maize, Colombo roots, tea, candles, basic slag newspapers, angle bar, honey, soda bottles, bolts and nuts, tubes, springs, red lead, crucibles milk tobacco, horse boxes pine apples, ghee, cocoanut oil, dry dates, dental supply, machinery, whisky, essences, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Materials for removal of Buildings.
Under instructions from the Ordinary of the Archdiocese of Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
The materials of buildings Street No. 27-33, Medows Street.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th August, 1920.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY,
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST NIGHT OF THE
Popular Picture Bill
The six reel Photoplay.
"THE CAPITOL."
"The Capitol" abounds in everything that makes for ideal entertainment—daring romance, a world of thrills, no end of startling surprises and a climax that will grip you to the point of cheering the heroine.
ALSO A FINE COMIC
"BEHIND THE MAP."
A Delightful Entertainment !!
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2. each) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE.
TRAM CARS to Colaba from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
TRAM CARS to Victoria Gardens from the OPERA HOUSE, Tram Terminus.
TRAM CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House.

THE LAST DAY
to-day to see the
FIRST WEEK'S INSTALMENT
of the 6 opening Chapters-7300 feet of the Magnificent Eclair Serial.
"The Son of The Night"
(12 Episoder-24 parts)
Messrs K. D. and BROTHERS earnestly recommend their patrons on no account to miss this splendid and intersting Serial. It is a Serial the like of which the Cinema loving Public of Bombay has the good fortune to see very, very rarely.
"The Son of The Night"
You find here popular stars big Coat, Super excellent staging—a Film of Hypnotie Charm. It ranges from the Civilised Europe, right to the Scientific America, up to the barbaric Sandy plans of Africa. It is full of Tragedy, full of Comedy, full of Punch and Action.
DO NOT MISS THE OPENING CHAPTERS.
TO-DAY!
Four Shows to-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15p.m. (S.T.)
Please come early to-day to avoid disappointment.

West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bomba
TO-NIGHT
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
William Desmond
IN
"THE PRINCE & BETTY"
BY
P. G. WODEHOUSE
Author of
"A Damsel in Distress"
A DELIGHTFULLY ROMANTIC STORY OF A MODERN PRINCE CHARMING.
5 SPLENDID ACTS
PATHE GAZETTE
SALISILLY MAID OF ALL WORK
Cartoon
FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE MR. TILAK
LOOKING FOR TROUBLE
COMIC
Time: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Sunday Matinee: at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m. and Saturday 5 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

## AMUSEMENTS.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success
but the newest dramatic production of
The Oriental Film Manufacturing Co., Ld.
MRICHHAKATIKA
adapted from the famous play in Sanskrit
BY THE LEARNED KING SHUDRAKA
has broken all previous records of popularity
on account of its
Splendid Acting! Wonderful Scenery, Proper Settings, etc.

Remember
TO-DAY IS THE LAST DAY
to see this
SPLENDID PHOTO-PLAY
also
The Funeral Procession
of the
Late Lamented Leader
Lokamanya TILAK.

Important!
GOLD MEDALS WILL BE AWARDED TO
*The Managing Director*—MR. CHUNILAL G. MUNIM
AND
*Cameraman*—MR. G. S. DEVARE
OF THE
Oriental Film Manufacturing Co., Ld.
in appreciation
of their inimitable "Labour of Love" in connection with the productions to be shown to-day
at the 10-30 show.
AT THE POPULAR PICTURE PALACE
THE PRECIOUS
Lamington Road, Near Grant Road Tram Terminus.
Four Shows to-day at 5, 5, 7, 8-15 and 10-30.
Bear in Mind
To-day is the Last Day!

For Delicate Infants
and at weaning time, there is no food so deservedly popular as Benger's. As soon as you begin to prepare Benger's Food with milk, it undergoes a first process of natural digestion which enables its highly nutritive contents to be fully absorbed even by *weakly* children. As
BENGER'S Food
imparts its nourishment easily and quickly, distressed infants are soon comforted and nourished.
From an Eminent Surgeon.
"After a lengthened experience of foods both at home and in India, I consider "Benger's Food incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
*Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.*
Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
BENGER'S FOOD LTD., Otter Works, MANCHESTER, England.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U. S. A.) 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N. S. W.) 115, Pitt Street.

Home-made Bread.
Have your bread made and baked at home, and know what it is made of, and by whom.
Bread-making at home is really quite easy, if cook uses
Raisley
The SURE raising powder
Formerly called "Paisley Flour."

443, advanced
by exporters
Prices are

| | |
|---|---|
| Aug. .. | 443 |
| tember .. | 399 |
| tember .. | 258 |
| Aug. .. | 455 |
| ept.-Oct. .. | 425 |

BOARD.
AUG. 1920.

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| ept. .. | 316 |
| .. | 442 |
| .. | 258 |
| .. | .. |
| .. | .. |

AMUSEMENTS.

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Twice Nightly 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

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**"Kildare of Storm"**
Adapted from the famous Novel of the same name.

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FEATURING
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...cent photo-drama of love, hate ...nce.

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**...Mystery of 13"**
...ROSEMARY THEBY
AND
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AT
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**...r. B. G. Tilak.**
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FOUR SHOWS DAILY
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...xtra prize matinees on Saturday and ...day only at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.
at the
Elphinstone Theatre
**Balvant Sangit Mandali**
will perform their performances on
Saturday 14th August 1920, at 2-30p.m.(S.T.)
Day Performance for Amavassya
Hindi New performance
Sangit] **BHAKTA DHRUV** [Acts 3
Saturday 14th August 1920, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday 15th August 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] **BHAVBANDHAN** [Acts 5
*Address:*— Nana Shankar Shet's Temple— Tardeo.
K. S. HARDIKAR, Secretary.

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TAILORS & OUT FITTERS,
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BOMBAY.


# THE WEATHER

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

**Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 12th Aug.**

| STATIONS. | 24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920. | Total since 1st June, 1920. | June 1st to 8 a.m. of 10th Aug. 1918. | June 1st to 8 a.m. of 10th Aug. 1919. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. |
| Colaba (Observatory) | 0·15 | 83·44 | 16 55 | 49 81 |
| Fort (St. George's Hospital) | 0·23 | 38·60 | 16·23 | 55·55 |
| Esplanad (Cola Tej. Hospital) | 0·28 | 57·89 | 17·25 | 53·55 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) | 0 35 | 38·27 | 19·87 | 58·64 |

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 11th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs | 29.748 | Inchs. |
| Temperature of Air | 81.2 | Degs. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76.7 | ,, |
| Dew Point | 75.1 | ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.819 | ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10). | 6.0 | ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 85.3 | ,, |
| minimum do. | 78.6 | ,, |
| General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | WSW.W. | |
| Movement of Wind | 217 | Miles. |
| Fall of Rain | 0.10 | Inches. |
| Total fall during month | 2.60 | ,, |
| Do. do. year | 34.68 | ,, |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th | 0.08 | ,, |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time | HIGH WATER Depth on Sill. | LOW WATER Day of month | LOW WATER Bombay mean Time | LOW WATER Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. | h. m | ft. in | Aug. | h. m. | ft. in |
| Fri | 13 | m 10 41 | 28 10 | 13 | m 3 59 | 15 4 |
| | | 10 43a | 27 7 | | 4 50 | 17 3 |
| Sat. | 14 | m 11 25 | 29 5 | 14 | m 4 50 | 16 0 |
| | | 11 34a | 28 4 | | 5 33a | 16 4 |
| Sun. | 15 | e 0a | 29 8 | 15 | m 5 34 | 16 1 |
| | | | | | 6 14a | 15 9 |
| Mon. | 16 | m 0 21 | 28 8 | 16 | m 6 21 | 15 5 |
| | | 0 45a | 29 6 | | 6 54a | 15 6 |
| Tues. | 17 | m 1 6 | 28 6 | 17 | m 7 0 | 16 2 |
| | | 1 23a | 28 11 | | 7 33a | 15 8 |
| Wed. | 18 | m 1 50 | 28 0 | 18 | m 7 38 | 17 2 |
| | | 2 0a | 28 1 | | 8 11a | 16 2 |
| Thur. | 19 | m 2 54 | 28 0 | 19 | m 8 4 | 16 11 |
| | | 9 45a | 28 9 | | 4 4a | 18 4 |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th August, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Lahore and Multan and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the north Punjab, where temperature is also above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore; night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.19in of rain. The sky is clear at Jacobabad and is moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Kotah. Temperature is generally in slight defect in Rajputana, but is above normal during the day in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Rajkot and Ahmedabad, but is in excess at Indore. Day temperature is below normal at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Raipur and Jubbulpore and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.15in, Ratnagiri 0.54in and Karwar 0.13in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.25in of rain and a few light showers have occurred in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average except at Poona and Belgaum; night temperature is in excess at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast; but inland weather has been dry except for local rain in north Hyderabad and on the Aravalli hills and a few very light showers in Mysore and the Bombay and the Madras Deccan. Day temperature continues high over the greater part of the Peninsula with the exception of the west coast.

Forecast.—Local rainfall is likely on the west coast, in the Bombay Deccan and the east of the Central Provinces. A few showers may occur in Gujarat.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th August 1920.

The fresh advance of the monsoon in the Peninsula has weakened. Some heavy falls have occurred in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Chota Nagpur, and local in Burma, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, the west of the United Provinces, Mysore, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches; Bhamo one; Sibsagar two; Cherrapunji four; Ranchi, Hazaribagh one and a half; Gaya three; Gorakhpur four; Bahraich three; Seoni a half; Kodaikanal two.

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 12th AUG. 1920.

| STATIONS | Temp in Shade. Maximum 24 past 24 hours. | Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 hrs | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jask | 97.8 | 88.9 | 88 | .. | 6 | —0.08 |
| Do. (10th) | 100.6 | 80.7 | 84 | .. | 0 | —6.08 |
| Muskat | 104.1 | 88.9 | 62 | .. | 0 | —0.16 |
| Do. ( ) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 98.4 | 83.7 | 74 | .. | 2.20 | —1.26 |
| Rawalpindi | 103.2 | 83.0 | 54 | .. | 6.35 | —6.58 |
| Lahore | 98.8 | 83.6 | 65 | .. | 6.54 | —2.41 |
| Sibsar | 98.0 | 76.6 | 62 | .. | 4.48 | —2.49 |
| Amballa | 93.6 | 78.8 | 65 | .. | 10.95 | —3.22 |
| Delhi | 93.4 | 79.8 | 71 | .. | 20.61 | +6.48 |
| UNITED PROVINCES. | | | | | | |
| Agra | 90.4 | 77.0 | 69 | .. | 17.48 | +2.94 |
| Kalnpuri | 88.8 | 77.6 | 78 | .. | 17.90 | +4.41 |
| Jhansi | 87.6 | 74.9 | 77 | .. | 15.80 | —5.15 |
| Cawnpore | 88.8 | 76.5 | 80 | .. | 29.06 | +2.84 |
| Allahabad | 87.7 | 78.8 | 77 | .. | 30.40 | +9.87 |
| SIND & RAJPUTANA. | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 109.7 | 80.6 | 67 | .. | 1.45 | —0.83 |
| Karachi | 85.3 | 79.4 | 85 | .. | 0.51 | —4.22 |
| Ajmer | 92.4 | 73.0 | 79 | .. | 19.75 | +8.19 |
| Jaipur | 85.7 | 72.0 | 78 | .. | 28.19 | +15.44 |
| Kotah | 89.0 | 75.6 | 70 | .. | 18.01 | +3.40 |
| Mount Abu | 67.2 | 62.4 | 99 | .. | 30.93 | —5.36 |
| GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 88.5 | 75.1 | 78 | .. | 10.40 | +0.51 |
| Dwarka | 83.8 | 78.7 | 78 | 0.02 | 9.57 | —1.07 |
| Veraval | 82.1 | 79.0 | 87 | 0.03 | 17.92 | +4.10 |
| Rajkot | 89.4 | 75.0 | 80 | 0.05 | 10.51 | —1.24 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 93.0 | 75.8 | 70 | .. | 19.01 | +5.35 |
| Surat | 86.5 | 78.1 | 77 | .. | 24.53 | +3.94 |
| Ahmedabad | 93.4 | 74.9 | 63 | .. | 13.85 | —1.36 |
| Deesa | 87.8 | 73.0 | 94 | 0.04 | 12.67 | —1.98 |
| Neemuch | 80.9 | 70.8 | 83 | .. | 24.59 | +9.01 |
| Indore | 85.1 | 70.6 | 76 | .. | 25.19 | +6.70 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 83.8 | 70.7 | 83 | 0.38 | 22.60 | —0.89 |
| Saugor | 85.8 | 75.2 | 89 | .. | 23.82 | +2.73 |
| Hoshangabad | 85.5 | 71.0 | 90 | .. | 17.89 | —9.79 |
| Khandwa | 89.8 | 72.9 | 72 | .. | 17.49 | +1.23 |
| Akola | 93.5 | 72.5 | 63 | .. | 9.61 | —11.19 |
| Amraoti | 90.2 | 72.0 | 66 | .. | 8.94 | —9.44 |
| Nagpur | 90.6 | 73.8 | 67 | .. | 18.36 | —8.91 |
| Chanda | 94.5 | 75.0 | 54 | .. | 19.00 | —10.18 |
| Raipur | 87.2 | 72.0 | 81 | 0.11 | 21.62 | —6.58 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 85.2 | 78.6 | 83 | 0.03 | 33.29 | —15.85 |
| Ratnagiri | 84.9 | 76.1 | 78 | 0.18 | 41.80 | —29.55 |
| Karwar | 85.8 | 76.2 | 87 | 0.08 | 94.60 | —15.42 |
| Sarwar | 85.9 | 74.6 | 93 | 0.36 | 66.30 | —26.12 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 88.6 | 69.8 | 86 | .. | 4.08 | —6.54 |
| Ahmednagar | 87.0 | 63.7 | 68 | .. | 2.61 | —7.21 |
| Poona | 81.0 | 67.9 | 77 | .. | 11.95 | —2.13 |
| Sholapur | 93.4 | 69.7 | 62 | .. | 1.70 | —8.94 |
| Bijapur | 89.1 | 68.1 | 71 | .. | 4.78 | —1.87 |
| Belgaum | 78.0 | 64.7 | 91 | 0.03 | 27.06 | —2.17 |
| Aurangabad | 90.1 | 68.3 | 68 | .. | 3.60 | —10.50 |
| Nizamabad (Indr) | 94.0 | 72.2 | 54 | .. | 15.59 | —4.10 |
| Hyderabad | 95.0 | 75.5 | 70 | .. | 0.66 | —1.29 |
| MALABAR & CEYLON. | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 83 | 73.8 | 90 | 0.18 | 37.13 | +3.17 |
| Calicut | 82.9 | 73.9 | 95 | 0.03 | 95.57 | +22.60 |
| Cochin | 85.0 | 73.1 | 86 | 0.42 | 75.69 | +16.17 |
| Colombo | 83.6 | 77.6 | 85 | 0.02 | 20.37 | +6.09 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 99.3 | 80.2 | 50 | .. | 6.56 | —6.32 |
| Bellary | 96.0 | 72.4 | 48 | .. | 0.86 | —3.53 |
| Cuddapah | 98.0 | 77.3 | 65 | 0.03 | 4.08 | —4.77 |
| Madras | 97.6 | 79.3 | 62 | .. | 4.00 | —3.38 |
| Bangalore | 85.4 | 66.0 | 80 | .. | 4.91 | —3.76 |
| Coimbatore | 91.4 | 70.3 | 70 | .. | 3.06 | —0.59 |
| Trichinopoly | 98.4 | 75.6 | 66 | 0.03 | 1.20 | —2.33 |
| Negapatam | 95.6 | 77.6 | 65 | .. | 1.07 | —3.22 |

## STANDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th August 1920 was 29.957 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·11 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

## AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

During the week there was rain in almost all districts of the Presidency including Sind, but it was partial and more is still required in parts of many districts especially in the East Deccan and Bijapur. Inundation in Sind is satisfactory. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue generally and germinated seedlings are in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur districts and the Southern Maratha Country States where they are suffering for want of rain. The supply of fodder and water was inadequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of foodgrains are almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

PERCENTAGE BELOW NORMAL.

Sind 35 to 69; Gujarat 17 to 58; Konkan 42 to 47; Deccan 32 to 67; Karnatak 53 to 68.

## PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 21st July 1920.

Bombay City 8; Thana District 6; Poona District 11; Kolaba District 9; Dharwar District 38; Bijapur District 2; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 123; total 178


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"GOLDEN STILL"
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It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

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Beware of worthless imitations.
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*Proprietors of the celebrated Hasu-no-Hana, Phul-Nana, Shem-el-Nessim, and Wana-Ranee Perfumes.*


## SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 12.

S S Queda—Prince Calcutta.
S S Pundua—Hatchard Calcutta.
S S Warora—Adile Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Yetorofu Maru—Talliguch Kobe, etc.
S S Atlantic—Bergstrom Delagoabay.
S S Helios—Brandt Bangkok.
S S Mergueb—Castaguola Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Australia for Karachi.
Steamer Devanha for London.
Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of London for Liverpool.

S S Queda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Queda, 4944 tons, Captain E Prince, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and coal.

S S Pundua:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Pundua, 2126 tons, Captain F Hatchard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and coal.

S S Warora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Warora 1337 tons, Captain R Adie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with ballast.

S S Yetorofu Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3023 tons, Captain B Talliguchi, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Atlentic:—The steamer Atlentic, 2112 tons, Captain Bergstrom, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Delagoabay, with ballast.

S S Helios:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain H Brandt, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S Mergueb:—The steamer Mergueb, 2861 tons, Captain P. Castaguola, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 12th August 1920.

**PRINCE'S DOCK.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Saigon Maru | Kobe | N F | O S Kaisha |
| B | Rajah | Calcutta | 15-8 | T M & Co |
| C/R | Ferrara | Calicut | 14-8 | A I & C N Co |
| F | Dilwara | China | 16-8 | M M & Co |
| H | Martiniique | Singapore | 17-8 | G A & Co |
| M | Egypt | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| O | War Cuta | P Gold | N F | M M & Co |
| P | Janka | Cochin | N F | R E Collin |
| Q | Shinkai Maru | N F | N F | N Y Kaisha |

**VICTORIA DOCK.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kandahar | Calcutta | 14-8 | W & A G & Co |
| 2 | Ferrara | Abadan | N F | W & Co |
| 6 | Fratelli Bandiera | Genoa | 20-8 | M Italiana |
| 7 | Kowelk | Aden | 16-8 | T M & Co |
| 9 | Glenlyon | Antwerp | 16-8 | T M & Co |
| 10/11 | Orissa | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| 15 | Lightning | Busra | 19-8 | M M & Co |
| 16 | Bahrein | Red Sea | 16-8 | T M & Co |

**ALEXANDRA DOCK.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Sirsa | Calcutta | 16-8 | M M & Co |
| 4 | Castalia | Liverpool | 23-8 | W & A G & Co |
| 5 | Ula | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| 6 | Chindwara | N F | 15-8 | M M & Co |
| 7 | Australia | Karachi | N F | K N & Co |
| 9 | Vasna | Bushra | 16-8 | M M & Co |
| 10 | Hasnavar | London | 15-9 | J F & Co |
| 11 | Colaba | Karachi | N F | M M & Co |
| 12 A | Gray Cloud | Calcutta | N F | T M & Co |
| 13 | Loyalty | Marseilles | 24-8 | B M & Co |


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PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Chemists Made in London


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 Karoa | Durban | N F | M M & Co |
| 14 Mantua | London | 21-8 | M M & Co |
| 17 Gambhira | Calcutta | N F | M M & Co |

HUGHES DRY DOCK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patricia | N F | N F | K N & Co |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indravati | .. | 4/5/8 | B S N Co |
| Mahanadi | .. | 4/5/8 | B S N Co |

### EXPORTS.

Aug. 12.

S S Mantua for London:—2 pkges woollen carpets, Thos Cook & Son.

S S Mantua for Middlesbrough:—500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—817 cwts cotton seed oil cake, 2426 cwt linseed oil cake, Breul & Co; 2100 cwt linseed, 450 cwt ground nuts, E G Davar; 618 bales cotton waste, B Meyer & Co; 550 bales cotton waste, Chatterghuj Piraji & Co; 15 bales wool raw, R Harakhchund 80 bales wool raw, B Vallabhdass; 2000 cwt myrabolams, C G Balmal.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—1100 cwt linseed cake, E P Wagle.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—100 cwt alibanum, E Nowroji & Co.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—219 cwt stoves, 162 cwt heads and hoops of hoghead, Spinner & Co.

S S Glenlyon for Antwerp:—808 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton fly, C Chandoolal & Co.

S S Glenlyon for Hamburg:—232 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 550 bales cotton raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd; 830 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Glenlyon for Ghent:—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Loyalty for Genoa:—1001 cwt rapeseed, B G Gorio & Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—56 cwt shark pins, A Bhagle & Co.

### IMPORTS

Aug. 12.

S S Castalia from Liverpool Agents:—W & A Graham:—17 bales cotton banding; 874 cases 449 bales cotton p goods; 152 bales 21 cases cotton yarn, 19 bales 64 cases woollens & cottons 5 bales 2 cases woollens, 6 cases coton a silk, 18 cases artificial silk, 12 barrels oil, 39 cases glass, 1500 boxes soap, 83 cases aluminium circles, 32 boxes window glass, 26 cases oil cloth, 88 boxes 80 cases biscuits, 448 drums caustic soda, 10 bundles copper sheets, 50 cases cardins, 163 bales 9 cases paper 148 bales printing paper, 732 cases whisky, 35 cases rum, 100 cases wine, 1474 casks chinaclay.

S S Orissa from Rangoon Agents:—B I S N Co., Ltd.:—95370 bags rice, 9 cases velvet, 47 bales cotton twist, 18 cases cigars, 9 cases Burma cheroots, 117 cases medical stores, 838 cases candles.

S S Dia from Bushire. Agents:—B I S N Co., Ltd.:—6284 bags rice.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE

## PREVENTION OF GAMBLING ACT.

### INTERPRETATION OF SECTION SEVEN. QUESTION OF LAW.

Dayabhai Maganlal and 15 others
vs.
The King-Emperor.
(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Crump.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. M. N. Joshi, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad. He found the first accused Dayabhai guilty under sections 4 and 5 of the Gambling Act IV of 1887, i.e., of keeping a gaming house and found gaming there and the rest guilty of the offence under section 5 of the said Act. He sentenced all the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The facts material to this case are given in the following judgments of their Lordships:—

JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah observed:—"In this case 16 persons were charged under section 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act IV of 1887. The accused No. 1was further charged under sedtion 4 of the sam eAct for Keeping a common gaming house. On the 21st November last, the Sub-Inspector of Police, under a warrant issued by the District Superintendent of Police under section 6 of the Act, searched the house in quetsion and found all the accused persons there. While the search was going on, or rather at the time when the accused persons inside the house had shut up the entrance door, it is said, that accused No. 2 threw away the cards from a window, some of which fell on the road and some on the terrace of an adjoining house. The accused were tried by the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad summarily. It appears that the trial commenced on the 16th February, 1920, and ended on the 15th of April, 1920, and we are informed that during the interval there were about 13 hearings. It also appears that there was a large number of witnesses examined; and as a result of this summary trial, the learned Magistrate recorded his finding extending over nearly 20 typed pages. The Magistrate found that all the accused persons were guilty and convicted them, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for one month each, and also directed forfeiture of the moneys and securities found on the persons of some of the accused in the course of search.

"In the applications to this Court, it has been urged on behalf of the accused that in the present case the presumption under section 7 of the Act with regard to the house in question being a common gaming house cannot be made, as no instrument of gaming was found in the house or about the person of any of those found in the house within the meaning of that section. In connection with this point, we must accept the finding of the trial Magistrate on the evidence that the accused No. 2 was seen throwing away cards from the window of the house in question, some of them on the road and some on the terrace of another house. Taking that finding, I do not see how it can be said that the cards which are instruments of gaming, and it is not suggested before us that they are not instruments of gaming, were not found about the person of accused No. 2. It is not necessary to consider in this case the further argument which has been urged by Mr. Coyaji that the cards could not be said to be found in the house. It is sufficient for the purposes of section 7, even if the cards are found about the person of any of those, who are found in the house. As it is found that accused No. 2 threw these cards from the house they must be taken to have been found about his person within the meaning of section 7. The argument on behalf of the accused is largely based upon the assumption that the search really commenced when the entrance door was broken open and that anything found before the actual entry was made under the warrant under section 6 cannot be said to be found within the meaning of section 7. It is clear on the facts of this case that the search must be taken to have commenced when the Sub-Inspector attempted to enter the house; and while he was kept out on account of the doors being shut, anything found on the person of any of the accused in the room must be taken to have been found in the house entered under the warant within the meaning of Section 7. It is not necessary to consider whether there is any evidence outside the presumption arising under Section 7, that this particular house was used as a common gaming house and that all the persons therein were present for the purpose of gaming. The finding recorded by the trial Magistrate is sufficient to invite the presumption referred to under Section 7 of the Act. It follows that all the persons who were found in the house must be taken to be guilty under Section 5 of the Act.

FIRST ACCUSED'S CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

As regards accused No. 1, who has been further convicted under Section 4, it is clear that he kept the house for the purpose of using it as a common gaming house. Undoubtedly he was the occupier of the house; and the requirements of Section 4 are satisfied in view of the presumption under Section 7 of the Act. Besides in his case, only one sentence is passed under Sections 4 and 5 and the question of his double conviction under Sections 4 and 5 is really not a matter of any practical importance. I would therefore confirm all the convictions.

As regards the sentence, accused No. 1 who is found to be the keeper of this house may be sentenced to one month's rigorous Imprisonment. In his case I do not see any sufficient reason to interfere with the sentence. As regards all the others, that is accused Nos 2 to 16 the imprisonment which they have already undergone seems to me to be sufficient to meet the ends of justice. The sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment, in the case of each of them appears to me to be unduly severe and uncalled for under the circustances of the case, I would therefore reduce the sentence to the period of imprisonment, which each of them has already undergone.

As regards the order of forfeiture, the trial Magistrate has directed that all the moneys and securities seized in the gambling den should be forfeited to the Government under section 8 of the Bombay Gambling Act on the ground that "the money and the securities found from the person of the accused were used in gaming but that the accused placed them about their persons during the interval of more than two hours which they got in baffling the attempts of the raidin party to enter the gambling den." I am unable to find anything on the record and the learned Advocate General has fairly conceded that there is nothing on the record to justify the finding that there is nothing on the record to justify the finding that these moneys and securities were actually used in gaming. Having regard to the terms of Section 8 of the Act as interpreted in emperor vs. Walli Mussaji (I. L. R. 26 Bom. 641) it is clear that the moneys and the securities found on the persons of the accused cannot be ordered to be forfeited. I would therefore set aside the order of forfeiture regarding the moneys and securities found on the persons of the different accused, and order such property to be returned to the respective persons from whom it was found.

I desire to point out that under Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, having regard to the circumstances of each case, it is for the Magistrate to exercise his discretion and to determine whether he should try a particular case in a summary way, having regard to the circumstances of that case. In this particular case in view of the facts, which I have referred to about the length of this trial, it appears to me to be very doubtful whether the trial Magistrate exercised his discretion wisely in trying the case in a summary way."

JUSTICE CRUMP'S JUDGMENT.

Jnustice crump observed:—

I agree. I would only add a few words as to the interpretation of Section 7 of the Bombay Gambling Act. It is, in my opinion, established here that the search of this house began as soon as the Sub-Inspector entered the house in pursuance of a special warrant. And the evidence goes to show that the persons conducting this search became aware for the first time of these cards which are undoubtedly instruments of gaming when they were thrown by accused No. 2 from the window of the house, that is to say, that when the cards were first seen they were in the possession of accused No. 2 and that accused No. 2 was then inside the house. Under these circumstances, it appears to me to be no straining of language to hold that the cards were found on the person of accused No. 2 and also that they were found inside the house. It follows therefore that the presumption warranted by Section 7 of the Act arise in this case."

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the fifteen accused."

Mr. M. K. Thakore appeared for the remaining accused; and the Advocate-General with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

# CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 13TH OF AUGUST, 1920.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL**

**LONG CAUSES.**

1032-17 Motichand and D. Surajmal Keshrimal Kesarimal a firm v Kaniram Kissonlal a firm Edgelow G and B & Co.

1569-20 Matu J and M Naoroji Mancherji Bharucha v Martin and Co a firm, Payne and Co

'u'd H. J—'Judges' Meeting at 5-20 p.m.

622-20—Mehta L and Co, Madhaodas Goculdas v Bai Aimai widow and ors, Rustomji and G, Craigie B and C, Part heard, 2-7-20.

845-19—Mantri and Co (for a pauper)—Alphonso Pinto v Messrs Garlick & Co, Edg G W and Co.

1399-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Umer and Son a firm, Jamsedji R and D. For postponement.

1400-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Umer and Son a firm and anr, Jamsedji R and D, For postponement.

1401-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Umer and Son a firm, Jamsedji R and D, For postponement.

502-20—Patell and Eze, Jehangir Rustomji Patel v Sirdar Haji Badloo Subrate, Rustomji and Gin.

299-20—Daphtary F and D, Sakarchand Talakchand and Sons a firm v Fulchand Javerchand and anr, Purnanand and Chubwalla, N C Dalal.

125-19—Little and Co, Bejnath Ramchandra v Kilachand alias Kellabhoy Virchand and anr, Hiralal Th and Co, Pandia and Co.

644-19—Edg G W and Co, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd v Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

336-20—Chitnis M and K, Rattansey Dossa v Keshavji Ramdas a firm, Shroff and Vachha.

3663-19—Bhai K and G, Kassam Devji v Mahomed Hussein Esoofalli and anr, Ragh N and Co.

1712-18—Ard H D and Co, Aspandiar Goodarzi Meherban v Khodabux Goodrazee Meherban and ors, Mulla and M.

1128-19—Bhai K and G, Sankalchand Maganlal v Maganlal Dallabhbhai Desai Daphtary F and D.

N. B.—Judges' Meeting at 5-20 p.m.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

**COMMERCIAL CAUSES**

93-19—Sham M and H, K Bhaichandbhai and Co a firm v Madhavdas Liladhar a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1038-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Manilal Vadilal a firm v Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Mulla and M.

1732-19—Sham M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm v Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm, Edg G W and Co.

385-19—Khandvalla and Co, Ganeshdas Laxminarayen a firm v Jhaverchand Thakersey a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

3561-19—Wadia G and Co, Inderlal Kanyalal a firm v Pragji Lilladhar a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1203-19—Ragh N and Co, Badrinath Sitaram a firm v Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Motichand and D.

1446-19—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tejeb v Mathuradas Bhawan and Co a firm, Dharamsi and Co.

**LONG CAUSES.**

3082-19—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Navibai widow v Bai Mithibai widow, Edg G W and Co.

**COMMERCIAL CAUSES**

571-19—Jam R and D, Sha Chhaganlal Premchand v Mathuradas Morarji, Bhimji and Co.

3634-19—Mehta L and Co, Rahimtoola Alibhai Khushal v Keshavlal Madhavlal and anr, Amin and Desai.

1777-19—Mehta L and Co, Mohanlal Purshotamdas Shah v Lallubhai Chhaganlal and ors, M B Chothia.

1340-19—N C Dalal, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Mathuradas Morarji a firm Bhimji and Co.

1385-19—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas Dossabhai and Co a firm v Meghji Padamsey a firm, Ard H D and Co.

N. B.—Judges' Meeting at 5-20 p.m.


## TO GET STRONG AND PUT ON FLESH.

People who have tried it say that one of the quickest and surest ways in which those who are weak, thin, nervous and run-down can grow strong and put on pounds of solid permanent flesh, is to take a five-grain tablet of Bitro-Phosphate with each meal. That is doubtless due to the well-known fact that Bitro-Phosphate quickly builds up depleted nervous energy and at the same time increases the red cells necessary to rich, red, strength-building blood. If you are weak, thin, or nervous or are lacking in your former vigour, endurance and optimism, go to your chemist and get a package of Bitro-Phosphate, take as directed, and see for yourself how much better you will look and feel even after the first two short weeks of its use.


# SMALL CAUSES COURT.

## RICE CONTROLLER'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

### MONOPOLY OF DISTRIBUTOR.

Ramchandra Ramvalabh
vs.
Hasambhai Premji.
(Before His Honour the learned 3rd Judge, Mr. S. F. Billimoria.)

The plaintiff in this suit imported from Rangoon 2,054 bags of Long Boiled Rice under licenses issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, who on arrival of the goods in Bombay assigned the Bill of Lading to the defendant fixing the rate at Rs. 14-2-0 per bag of 168 lbs. The plaintiff therefore endorsed the Bill of Lading in favour of the defendant at the Controller's rates. Defendant made part-payment towards the price. Plaintiff filed this suit for Rs. 1,500-5-9, the alleged balance of the price of the said 2,054 bags, with interest.

The defendant pleaded that he had a monopoly from the Director of Civil Supplies under which defendant was to purchase all the Boiled Rice imported in Bombay, at the rates declared by the Controller and the defendant in turn was to sell to such of the public as the Director of Civil Supplies directed at current rates fixed by the Controller. The defendant contended that the 2,054 bags of Long Boiled Rice were found to contain damaged goods and the same were surveyed and the Director of Civil Supplies allowed a reduction of eight annas in the price (Rs. 14-2-0) per bag, at which rate defendant had paid off the plaintiff. He therefore denied plaintiff's claim.

His Honour held that the Director of Civil Supplies had no right to allow reduction in prices declared as controlled rates and delivered the following judgment:—

JUDGMENT.

The only question in this case is to what extent was there a breach of warranty of quality or soundness of condition of the goods. I take it from the evidence that samples were properly and adequately drawn from the bulk and I further hold that they were duly submitted to Mr. Rawlins and adjudicated upon. On this report of the Surveyor, the Director of Civil Supplies or the Controller has awarded a reduction in price by way of compensation of annas eight per bag. Now there is nothing to show that the Director or the Controller had the right to do so. No ordinance or rule has been cited to show that he had the power to do so. The power of this officer is to the extent of enforcing a privity of contract between the importer and the middle man of his own choosing. The importer is compelled to sell to the middle man and that too at a rate fixed for the goods of that class or description before hand. Having exercised this power and brought about a compulsory contract of sale, his duty ends. Any question as to the performance, breach of warranty of quality or condition, etc., etc., should be left to the parties to be settled by themselves or by the ordinary tribunals. The officer's duty and powers are to see that rice and foodstuffs imported in Bombay were properly and equitably distributed among the civil population. In order to perform this duty he is given the powers to compel an imported to sell to a particular Middleman. He thus brings about a contract and thereafter the other question as to the incidents of performance, warranty, etc., should be decided by the Municipal Tribunals, unless it be shown that such other powers were also vested in the Director or Controller. In this case I would not have cared to interfere in the award of the Controller or Director if I had otherwise found the award just and equitable. But I think there is reason and good reason to quarrel with his award. The only evidence of the breach of warranty or quality or soundness of condition is the survey report. From this report it appears three samples were submitted, one is pronounced "quite up to average." The second is pronounced "slight heated, but grain good." The third is pronounced "very considerably heated and containing a fair number of damaged grain."

NOT A FAIR AWARD.

Assuming, as it is just and proper to assume, in the absence of special evidence to the contrary that each sample represented one-third of the bulk, it will be seen from the report that two-third is a good and proper tender that is one-third is quite up to the average and one-third only "slightly heated, but grain good." The heated is one of the processes of making Boiled Rice and slight heat is not shown to be a good cause of complaint, when it does not effect the grain. Only one-third is open to objection as a good tender. It is found to be considerably heated and contained a fair number of damaged grain. Exhibits Nos. 5 and 6 show that plaintiff objected to this award of the Controller and disclosed the previous proposals made by the Controller's Assistant and fixing the compensation. I do not think an all-round award of annas eight per bag is a fair award under the circumstances. Even the Surveyor himself says it would be unfair to pronounce on the whole shipment from three samples, but that if the average report is required, he would pronounce that the shipment is average, but "heated" owing to hasty drying.

This pronouncement that the shipment is average, that it is good average of the season, would mean it is a fair average tender under a contract by description of goods, but that at the most a slight compensation should be awarded on a portion of the lot on account of the heating.

On a careful consideration, I would award nothing on one-third, I would award anna one per bag on the other one-third, and awaru annas four on the last third. I disallow interest, verdict for Rs. 865 and costs thereon.

Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Maishari appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. B. S. Sanjana appeared for the defendant.

# COAL MERCHANTS AT LAW

## PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM DISMISSED.

Sitaram Lakhmidas v. Jehangir Fardunji Karaka and another.
(Before his Honour the Chief Judge Mr. E. M. Javeri.)

Plaintiff in this suit sought to recover from the defendants the price of 50 tons of coal sold and delivered under a contract for 300 tons of coal, ready at Rs. 22-4-0 per ton delivery before 22nd December. The defendants admitted the same but pleaded a Set Off basing it on the damage sustained by them owing to Plaintiff's failure to deliver 250 tons under the contract, valuing the same at Rs. 2,000.

His Honour delivered the following judgment allowing the Set Off and Dismissing Plaintiff's Suit.

JUDGMENT.

By a contract dated 16th December 1916 (Ex. A.) Plaintiffs who are petty dealers in coal, agreed to sell and deliver to defendants, one of the largest firm of coal merchants in Bombay, 300 tons of coal, ready, at Rs. 22-4-0 per ton, delivery before 22nd December. With great difficulty plaintiffs could deliver only 50 tons by the 28th of December. They now sue for the price thereof. Defendants admit the same but plead a Set Off, basing it on the damage sustained by them owing to Plaintiff's failure to deliver the balance of 250 tons. The question is whether this Set Off which is valued at Rs. 2,000 can be allowed. After some discussion the defendant's learned vakil agreed to limit the amount of Set Off to that claimed by the Plaintiff, as the price due to them, and abandon the surplus. In other words, he desires to wipe off the amount admitted by him to be due to Plaintiffs, by means of his claim for the Set Off.

That a Set Off under such circumstances can be pleaded and if legally recoverable, decreed, has been decided in Kishorechand v. Madhavji I. L. R. 4 Bom. 407. So that I have now to see as to who broke the contract, and if it be found that Plaintiff did so, then to see whether the Set Off is legally allowable.

[illegible] dealers and at this particular time, they suffered from the shortage of labour. Plaintiffs have not a fixed Mukadam and the Mukadams to whom they used to entrust their work, haphazard, on the spur of the moment, whenever they had any work, were unable to supply them with a sufficient number of hands to carry the coal from the stacks and put it on the scales, and hence deliveries of desired quantities could not be given. One pair of scales, for instance, can weigh and deliver, under normal conditions, 100 to 110 tons in a day. Here, owing to shortage Plaintiffs could not deliver more than 50 tons. Plaintiff made a faint attempt to throw the burden of not taking delivery on the defendants by asserting that as they had many deliveries to attend to, they could not pay proper attention to this contract. This cannot be. Defendants had a staff of 500 to 600 men to attend to taking deliveries, and besides, they had purchased cheap in a rising market and would be anxious to take delivery. Plaintiffs say that, during this very period, they were delivering similar quantities to another customer. The Oriental Electric and Engineering Co., and hence they could not have suffered from the alleged shortage. The mode of delivery to them, however, was different and not much concerned with labour shortage. The weighment was made on platform, not on a pair of beam scales, and carts had to carry the coal, not coolies. On a consideration of the evidence in the case I find Plaintiffs guilty of breach.

THE SET OFF.

As for the Set Off, it has first to be ascertained if it is within time, i.e., under article 115 of the Limitation Act, within three years of the date of the breach. Mr. Davar's contention, based on Paruganti Narsinha Rao [illegible] is that where a Set Off is pleaded merely by way of a defence, as an equitable protection to the defendant against his being cast in the Plaintiff's suit' (p. 589), the question of the bar of limitation does not arise. This would arise only when the defendant wishes to go further and claim a decree in his favour for the excess. The first contention is however only partially true. The bar of limitation would not stand in the defendant's way, where certain peculiar relations are subsisting between the parties, such as those of a Mortgagor and mortgagee, of a Trustee and a cestuque trust, of a principal and an agent, or where defendant holds moneys such as he can be called upon to use on Plaintiff's account. But where such relations are absent, the ordinary law of limitation obtains. An instance of such a case is furnished by Vyravan Chetty v. Shrimati Delvasikamani I. L. R. 39 Mad 939, where it was held that in the case of a suit upon contract, defendant cannot plead an equitable Set Off which is barred at date of Suit, because the amount claimed is not legally recoverable, that was the case of a Lessor and a Lessee and the latter was prevented from setting up a claim for unliquidated damages, barred at the date of the suit. So that, if I find in this case that the claim for equitable Set Off was barred at the date of the suit, I would have to dismiss it.)

A RUSE TO COVER DEFAULT.

As for this bar the facts stand thus: The suit was filed on the 7th of January 1920, and the Set Off filed on the 17th of March 1920, at the first hearing. Plaintiffs had written a letter to defendants on 2nd January 1917, saying that as they (defendants) had failed to take delivery, they (Plaintiffs) had cancelled the contract for the 250 tons. Plaintiff's learned vakil, therefore argues that the breach, if any, was complete on 2nd January 1917, if not earlier, and defendant's claim became barred on 2nd January 1920, five days before the suit. There is however, further correspondence between the parties and from that and the oral evidence on record I find that the letter of the 2nd of January was merely a ruse, a hand put up by Plaintiff to cover his own default. Defendant did not acquiesce in the cancellation but called upon Plaintiffs to give delivery within forty-eight hours. Thereafter parties met in the late Mr. Enti's office and it was arranged that defendants should wait till the second week of February, by which time Plaintiffs expected further consignments out of which they would deliver. Defendants elected to wait, and finally when they got even no delivery then, they purchased 200 tons on Plaintiff's account (see defendants' letter of 27th February). Plaintiff characterises all this part of the defendants' evidence as false and imaginative. I am not prepared to call a gentleman of Mr. Jehangir Karaka's position and status a perjurer because it suits a man of Plaintiff's position to say to. I find that by mutual understanding, in spite of Plaintiff's letter of the 2nd January 1917, the period of performance was extended till the second week of February 1917, and the date of breach therefore would be about that time. The rates ruling then were Rs. 38 per ton, a difference of Rs. 15-12-0 per ton, which for 250 tons would far exceed the amount claimed in this suit.

Set Off was allowed, suit dismissed.

Mr. K. K. Sumtoke with Mr. Nicholson for Plaintiff.

Mr. A. S. Davar for Defendants

# BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

(THURSDAY, Aug. 12.)

Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroze Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. Dorab Navroji D. Khandalawala, Barrister-at-Law, on relief, to act as Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, reverting Mr. N. T. Jangalwalla.

The Governor in Council is pleased specially to invest Mr. J. M. Walker, temporary Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the powers of a Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. G. Birch, M.B.E., to be Senior Collector of Income Tax, Karachi.

Mr. Dayabhai P. Desai, to be Junior Collector of Income Tax, Karachi.

Mr. Sydney J. Mirza to be substantive pro tempore Senior Collector of Income Tax for the mofussil of Sind.

Khan Saheb A. P. Talati to be substantive pro tempore Junior Collector of Income Tax for the mofussil of Sind.

Major M. S. Irani, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his other duties

Major J. W. Barnett, I.M.S., to act as Superintendent, Aden Special Prison, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. Kaikhoshru Ardeshir Munshi to be Comptler of the General Administration Report for 1919-20.

# COMMERCIAL

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

**LIVERPOOL COTTON.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 10th

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 6,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 700 |
| " " Sales of East Indian | ... |
| " " Imports | ... |
| Mid. Americans Spot | 23.24 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels | 29.80 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known 1 in Liverpool at closing time) Oct. | 21.78 |
| Jan. | 23.40 |
| Mar. | 23.90 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. | 30.70 |
| Jan. | 29.15 |

**OPENING TONE AND PRICES.**

Liverpool, Aug. 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| Aug. | .. |
| Sept. | 25.70 |
| Oct. | .. |
| Nov. | .. |
| Dec. | 21.40 |
| Jan. | .. |
| Feb. | 20.84 |
| Mar. | 20.89 |
| April | 20.42 |
| May | 20 26 |
| June | .. |
| July | .. |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

**CLOSING PRICES.**

Liverpool, Aug. 10th.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Aug. | 24.68 |
| Sept. | 23.59 |
| Oct. | 22.86 |
| Nov. | 22.26 |
| Dec. | 21.80 |
| Jan. | 21.54 |
| Feb. | 21.22 |
| March | 20.92 |
| April | 20.68 |
| May | 23.41 |
| June | 20.22 |
| July | 20.00 |

Tone:—Steady.
Manchester Market:—Quiet.

Liverpool, Aug. 11th.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Aug. | 25.24+56 |
| Oct. | 23.34+48 |
| Jan. | 21.80+38 |
| Mar. | 21.27+36 |

**ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.**

Liverpool, Aug. 10th

| | |
|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good | 9.60 |
| " " Fully Good | 10.25 |
| " " Fine | 10.75 |
| " No. 1 Oomra Good | 15.50 |
| " " " Fully Good | 16.50 |
| " " " Fine | 17.10 |
| " Broach Good M.G. | 19.60 |
| " " " " | 20.10 |
| " " " Fine | 20.80 |
| " Scinde Good | 9.52 |
| " " Fully Good | 10.07 |
| " " Fine | 10.57 |

**AMERICAN MARKETS.**

New York, Aug. 9th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 6,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 7,000 |
| " " to Continent | 7,000 |
| Futures at New York Oct. | 22.14 |
| " " Jan. | 22.82 |
| " " Mar. | 23.37 |
| Tone:—Easy. | |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 30.00 |
| " Orleans | 30.75 |
| Futures at New Orleans July | 31.81 |
| " Oct. | 29.41 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 9 15/16 |
| Demand Bills | 3 63.75 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | .. |
| U. S. Mined Refined | 99½ |
| Do. Foreign | 95½ |

New York, Aug. 11th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Futures at New York Oct. | 21.72—61 |
| " " Jan. | 22.15—48 |
| " " Mar. | 22.90—37 |

**EY MARKETS**

London, Aug. 10th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rents 3% | 50 1/4 |
| Bar Silver Spot | Nuttilated. |
| " 2 months h ge | |

Closing Tone of Silver:—
Discount, Bank of Engl d Rate 7 per cent since 7th April 1920.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st. | 6 3/4 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 7 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 7 1/8 |
| " " " 6 " | 7 1/2 |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) | 113/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | 5 |
| " 7 days market loans | 5 1/2 |
| Telegraphic Transfers | .. |
| Dcusols 2½% | 46 3/8 |
| Rupee Paper 5½% | 55 1/2 |
| Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans | 53 1/4 |
| Government Securities 5% | 48 1/4 |
| Es. Os London at Paris.. France | 50.52 |

**SHARES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | £78 |
| Honkong Bank | £111 |
| National Bank | £52 |

**WAR LOANS**

London, Aug. 10th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Founding Loan 4% | £89 1/4 |
| Victory Loan 4% | £17 3/4 |
| War Loan 5% | £84 15/16 |

**MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.**

London, Aug. 10th

**WHEAT.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Paid | 86 |
| Australian—61lbs. Paid | 86 |

**SEEDS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold ordinary Aug.-Sept. Sellers | £30½ |
| Rapeseed Yellow Gurrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers | £33 |
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept Sellers | £29½ |
| Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers | £28½ |
| Tone of Linseed:—Quieter more offered. | |
| Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Aug. Paid Sellers | £34½ |
| Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Buyers | £13 |
| Coria Rapeseed.—Aug.-Sept. Sellers | £33 |

**METALS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £168 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £83½ |
| Copper Braziers | £107 |
| Yellow Metals | 18 |
| Yard Spelter | 35½ |
| Corrugated Sheets | 53½ |

**JAVA SUGAR.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value | 88 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value | 88 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value | 88/6 |

**RUBBER.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. | 1/9½ |
| Plantation First Latezx Crepe Aug. Paid Buyers | 1/10 |

Tone:—Steady.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 12.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 441 for Fully Good Broach August, and after touching Rs. 439 the price improved to Rs. 442. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 439½ and Rs. 444 and at 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 440. The bazaar closed at Rs. 441½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 444, and closed at Rs. 443. For ready cotton the enquiry [illegible] and local mills has been moderate [illegible] steady.

**QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | Sept. |
| Fully Good Bengal | Sept. |
| Fine Oomras | Sept. |
| Good Southerns | Sept. |

**COTTON CONTRACTS**

QUOTATIONS RATES 11TH

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good M.G. Bengal | Aug. |
| Fully Good M.G. Broach | Aug. |
| Fine M.G. Oomras | Sept. |
| Good M.G. Southerns | Aug. |
| " " " | Sept.-Oct. |

**SPOT QUOTATIONS.**

| Description. | Super fine. | Fine. | F.G. | Good | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal | .. | 240 | 216 | 188 | Ready |
| M.G. Sind-Punjab | .. | 240 | 216 | 188 | " |
| M.G. Oomras No. 3 | 307 | 272 | 237 | .. | " |
| M.G. Central P No. 1 | 302 | 267 | 237 | .. | " |
| M.G. Central P No. 2 | 257 | 232 | 207 | .. | " |
| M.G. Broach | .. | 478 | 459 | 444 | " |
| M.G. P. Americans | .. | .. | .. | .. | " |
| Saw G. Dharwar | .. | .. | .. | .. | " |

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22/11.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 109.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/10 5/8.
D. D. on London 1/10 11/16.
3 Mst D/a 1/11 1/4.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 440
3 Mst D/a Frc. 512.
T. T. Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate dollar 3.68.
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 50.20.
London Silver spot D 58/6.
London Forward D 58/10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 84.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ Paper 58/12.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was dull with more sellers than buyers on account of speculators selling.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2750, Alliance Cotton 415, Bombay Dyeing 3500, Bombay Cotton 1250, Bradbury 750, Century 1285, Central India 5350, Colaba Land 3150, Coorla 2900, Crescent 712½, Currimbhoy 1302½, Dalvi 1795, Ed. Sassoon 725n. Fazulbhoy 1815, Finlay 1400, Ind. Bleaching 235, Ind. Malwa 620, Jamshed Mfg. 365, Kastoorchand 2350, Khatao 660, Kohinoor 3300, Lurmi Cotton 3500, Madhavrao Scin 400 Madhowji 4200, Mathuradas 1250xrt. M. Petit 5400n. Meyer Sassoon 4150. Morarji 1060, New Great E. 1040, New City 940n. Pearl 630n. Pearls 1295, Phoenix 1110, Premier 2450. Shapurji 4324, Sholapur 15300, Simplex 8254xrt. Standard 3260, Swan 1420, Swadeshi 5300, Tata Mill 2500, Vishnu Cotton 1800.

RAILWAY.

Ah. Dholka 104, Ahd. Prantij 555, Amritsar Patti 94, Cen. Prov. Ry. 91, Hoshiarpur 67, Sialkote 70xd. Sindh Lt. Ry. 123xd. Upper Sindh 82xd. Tapti Valley 577½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 900, Alcock 870, B. Burma 146xd. B. Burma N. I. 267pr. Bt. Burma Pe 124, B. Tramway 917½, B. Flour 3350n. Steam 485, Bunri Cement 45, Ind. Cem 465n. Katni Ordy 250, Katni Defd. 1400, India Ins. 121pr. Tata Iron Ordy 160, Iron Defd. 920, Tata Hydro 1070, Ta 330, Tata Bank 37.

## AN I. D. F. GRIEVANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHR

Sir,—As a member of the [illegible] of the 14th/15th was painfully [illegible] read the letter written by "Old [illegible] and published in your issue [illegible] 9th. The general impression [illegible] is ready to make on the part [illegible] the principle of concessions, if [illegible] mentioned by well-meaning [illegible] cents to join the corps, and [illegible] gather the views of my fellow [illegible] have joined, they are not [illegible] getting any concessions. [illegible] was that the ordinary train [illegible] terfere with their studies. [illegible] versity has now arranged [illegible] Bombay Company is conce [illegible] in the least suffered in [illegible] count of our weekly parade [illegible] night's camp at Deolali in [illegible]

The concessions, which [illegible] speaks of were given only [illegible] who joined in 1917 and ap [illegible] nations held in March-Apr [illegible] joined later or who app [illegible] for any examination, w [illegible] the concessions. So inst [illegible] grounds of justice and [illegible]

These special concessio [illegible] usually spend more th [illegible] cricket ground or for a [illegible] We spend the same time [illegible] in the cool hours of the [illegible] is arranged in the X'mas [illegible] tends only to fifteen day [illegible] ditional burden? If the [illegible] different in Poona, "Or [illegible] better try to get them [illegible] ask for special grace. [illegible] three hours to dress etc. [illegible] better sit at home and [illegible] ance and unreasonablen [illegible]

While we, students, [illegible] University and the Gov [illegible] this opportunity of [illegible] sique and acquiring mil [illegible] the past generations of [illegible] is indeed deplorable tha [illegible] among us, who is seekin [illegible] University authorities for [illegible] such a carping spirit. I h [illegible] is only a solitary exceptio [illegible]

What pains, the Vice-C [illegible] Hamley, our Commanding [illegible] bay Company, took to ma [illegible] manent unit your corresp [illegible] not know. But all credit [illegible] securing for us what we ha [illegible] are not efficiently trained, it [illegible] lack of zeal and earnestness [illegible] our Commanding Officer. If [illegible] ference in Poona, your corresp [illegible] should be towards getting them [illegible] better, not towards securing spe [illegible] It is for us, students to make [illegible] opportunity given us, remember [illegible] India can be self-governing c [illegible] sons are able to defend her soil [illegible] we, young men, should rather be [illegible] sacrifices than bargain for conces [illegible] etc.,

[illegible] Bombay, July 13.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. H. A. Sadarangani's lecture on "Indian Education in the New Era," St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 14.

Poona Races: Third Extra Meeting.

Rugby Football. (Pombay Gymkhana v. A. and S. Highlanders.

S.S. "Devanha," with homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Cricket Matches: (1) Bombay Gymkhana v. Islam Gymkhan, 2-30 p.m. (B. G. Ground); (2) Parsi Gymkhana v. B. B. & C. I. Rv., 2-30 p.m. (P. G ground); (3) Hindu Gymkhana v. Rall Bros. (Hindu Gymkhana ground).

Dr. J. N. Sidicks lecture on "India in Trap sition." at the Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Aug. 15.

Public meeting to protest against the threatened acquisition o plots for the "Grant Road Long-distance Terminal Stat on," at the Em press Theatre, 'a.m., Lamington Road, the Hon. Sir D. M Petit Bart., to preside.

Mails for Ceylor Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. "Dilwara" closes at the G.P.O., 6-30 p.

MONDAY, Aug. 16.

The mail steamr "Nankin" with the outward mails o July 29, expected to arrive at noon.

Mails for Lam Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and other places in S. Africa, per the "Kapa" closes at the G. P. O. at 9 a.m.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

### REQUIEM MASS.

ROBET CONCEICAO—On Saturday the 14th inst being the Month's Mind of my dearly loved father, the late Mr. Robert Conceiçao, there will be a Requiem High Mass at a.m. at St. Andrew's Church, Bandra. Friends and relations will please take this only intimation.

### REVERSE COUNCILS.

is notified for general information that Rerse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 wbe offered for sale on Thursday the 19th ust, 1920.

### CULDAS TAJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL

he fourth annual social gathering of the t and present boarders of the above intution will be held on Sunday, the 15th stant, from 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) to 7 p.m. (B.T.).

### ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Mr. M. N. Talpade will deliver a lecture on unday next, (the 15th inst), at 9 a.m., at irgaum Gujerathi Boys' School, near Prarhana Samaj on "Poetry Text for Matric." Seats will be reserved for lady students.

### CITY'S MORTALITY,

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Wednesday was 114. The figures on the corresponding days of 1919 and 1918 were 152 and 74 respectively. There were 4 attacks and 2 deaths from plague, and 3 deaths from influenza and pneumonia without any fresh attack on Thursday.

### PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

The ceremony of conferring degrees on, and awarding certificates to the successful male and female students of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic college, will be performed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (B.T.), in the hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.

### NEW YORK CROSS RATE

The London New York cross rate on the 11th instant was 365.

### STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 12th August, 1920:—

Total amount of tenders received:—Bombay, £62,360,000; elsewhere, £49,970,000; total £112,230,000.

Total amount accepted:—Bombay, £563,000; elsewhere £437,000; total, £1,000,000.

### POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. "Dilwara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 15th inst

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dares-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m. on Monday the 16th instant, instead of on the 15th instant as previously notified.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

### DASTUR MEHERJI RANA'S ANNIVERSARY

The name of Dastur Meherji Rana an eminent Parsi priest who flourished four centuries ago is held in great reverence by the Parsis as he was the man who taught Akbar the Great, the Zoroastrian tenets and inspired him with faith in Zoroastrian liturgy. The Parsis are celebrating to-day (Friday) at the Anjuman's Atash Behram Dhobi Talao in the evening at 5 his 329th Anniversary under the joint auspices of the Ettekad Mandal and the Athornan Mandal when after the Jashan ceremony there will be speeches made by Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala, K. J. Wadia, Mr. R. Kutar and others. Dr. J. J. Modi, C.I.E., will preside.

## ON BOARD STEAMER.

### FOUR FIREMEN CO ICTED.

On Thursday at the
before Rao Bahadur
Inspector Samson

George Groom, Jame
rison, four European
board the s. s. "Par
sent lying in Bombay
theft as servants of 13 piece
cloth, valued at Rs. 910, being a part
ship's import cargo.

The evidence showed that on the night
the 10th instant, the Third Officer on
the "Patricia" on hearing some noise
hatch No. 5, called the Second Officer
the hatch. The latter too, heard the same
noice and sent for the First Officer and then
they all went into the hatch and found several cases of muslin cloth broken, many pieces of muslin scattered and nine pieces removed. On making a search they found the four accused hiding behind the cases. All the accused were then arrested and made over to the police.

The first accused said he was neither guilty of breaking the cases nor stealing anything. He went into the hatch under the influence of liquor but he was not there long enough to break the cases.

The second accused said he too, was the worse for the drink. He did not break the cases. There were no implements in the hatch and the cases could not be broken by hand.

Accused No. 3. said he was in the hatch but he could not say why he went there. He did not break the cases.

The fourth accused said he never went into the hatch. He was arrested the next day at 9-30 a.m., in his bunk.

They alll pleaded not guilty.

The magistrate, however, convicted all the accused on the evidence and sentenced the first, third and the fourth accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a period of four months each. The second accused who was a lady of 18 was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The First Officer of the ship pressed the charge as there were several thefts of this type, on the ship.

### KNOCKS DOWN AND BOLTS.

#### ARRESTED BY MOTORIST: FINED 75.

Rama Ratna, hack victoria driver No. 2195 was on Thursday charged at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, by Sub-Inspector Somji with rash and negligent driving so as to endanger human life.

Mr. Deshpande, pleader, defended the accused.

It appears that on wednesday at 6 p.m. Ganpat a Hindu lad of 14, was going along Frere Road together with his father when the accused came from behind driving very fast on the wrong side of the road, and without giving any warning. Ganpat was knocked down sustaining injuries all over his body and the accused drove off though the lad's father and other pedestrians shouted to stop. A European gentleman, however, chased the acused in a motor and got him arrested.

Mr. A. J. Hayward, Third Officer of the s. s. Lussa, who was going in the accused's gharTry said the accused was driving very fast and he warned him to shaken his speed. But the accused paid no heed.

His worship convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or to suffer six weeks' hard labour. Out of the fine if recovered, Rs. 45 to go to the injured lad.

### GIRL MURDERED FOR ORNAMENTS,

Bhimabai, aged 8, was missed from her home in the Cement Chawl on the Wadi Bunder on Wednesday afternoon, and the Police were informed at about 8-30 p.m. She had ornaments on worth about Rs. 150. Although a search was made at night the child could not be found, until yesterday morning when her body was found in one of the latrines of the chawl with the head practically severed from the body. There were no ornaments on the body, and it is surmised that the child was killed for the ornaments. Further enquiries are in progress.

### MINERVA MILLS.

The Statutory meeting of Minerva Mills, Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 11th of August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., presided. In moving the adoption of the Statutory Report, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—We have met here to-day to adopt the statutory which gives you particulars of receipts and payments on Capital account. But, before I move formally that the Report be adopted, you would like to know the progress we have made in regard to the erection of the Mills at Madras. As regards land for the Mill Buildings, you will be glad to learn that the Managing Agents have been able to secure a suitable site of about 20 acres which is freehold and within the Municipal Limits of Madras. This site was purchased after it had been inspected and approved by one of your directors, Mr. Lakin, and by the Company's Architect, Mr W. A. Chambers. Plans for the mill-buildings have been prepared by Messrs. W. A Chambers & Co., and the Foundation Stone of the Buildings is to be laid by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon. As regards machinery orders for the requisite machinery have been already placed with Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co. Towards the purchase of this machinery, we have, as shown in the Report, already remitted to England £50,000 at an average rate of 2s. 7d. 11/20, and we shall be remitting towards the end of this month a further sum of £30,000 at 2s. 3½d. The average rate of exchange for the total remittances of £80,000 to England on account of machinery comes to 2s. 6 1/32d. I may add that, pending the delivery of machinery on order, our remittances to England are invested in 5½ British Treasury Bills. As regards delivery of the machinery on order, we expect to receive a substantial portion just about the time the erection of the Mill Buildings to house the same will be completed. I hope, in conclusion, that you will consider that the record of the work we have done is satisfactory.

The statutory report was then adopted. In the course of the report it is stated:—

The directors report that the total number of shares allotted is 25,000 and that this issue of capital has been subject to payment of Rs. 10 per share on application Rs. 10 per share on allotment and Rs. 15 per share on account of first call. No shares have been allotted otherwise than in cash. The total amount of cash received by the Company in respect of all the shares allotted is Rs. 5,21,665. It is estimated that the preliminary expenses of the Company will not exceed Rs. 30,000 inclusive of underwriting commission but exclusive of brokerage.

### ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Monsoon is weak except in north-east India, and a depression may be forming at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Konkan, Malabar and local in Bengal Orissa, north Hyderabad, and north ...ras coast. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Assam, United Provinces, ...ast Frontier Province, east Central ...ces, Mysore, south-east Madras. chief amounts are:—Bhamo one and inches, Myitkyina one, Burdwan, False three, Hazaribagh four, Gorakhpur a ...ter, Dehra Dun one, Mussooree four, ... a quarter, Mangalore one and half. ...recast: Decrease in North Bengal and ...ease on north Madras coast.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received the Hon. Mr. A. Alidina Visram, M.B.E., of East Africa at the Government House, Ganeshkhind Poona on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

# MRS. EASDON'S APPOINTMENT.

## READY TO DROP OUT.

## COMMISSIONER'S DEFENCE.

**A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, only ten minutes later than the appointed time, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.**

**The preposal of Mr. Jijibhoy to raise buildings to a height of 100 feet and more was referred to the Roads Committee for their report.**

**The most important question was the resumption of the discussion on the question of Imamwada Maternity Home, and the appointment of Mrs. Easdon as Medical Officer. The Commissioner made a lengthy defence and said Mrs. Easdon was innocent and would be declared so if she went before an independent tribunal, but that was not possible as both Indians and Europeans were biassed in the matter. He had told Mrs. Easdon that he was prepared to sever his connection with the Municipality on her account, as he thought her to be maligned, but she had told him not to do so. He, in the end, agreed to drop her appointment and appoint a fresh lady to the position. Incidentally, he mentioned that he had received a letter from some European threatening to appeal to the European Association in the matter—he, however, treated the matter with the same contempt as he treated Mr. Jamnadas's threat to get him dismissed.**

### HOUSING IN SUBURBS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

"That the Secretary do place before an early meeting of the Corporation the opinion of Mr. Inverarity or any other opinion to the effect tha the Corporation cannot embark on or help Housing Schemes in the suburbs."

He said they should know, so far as their power went, whether they could not have a housing scheme in the suburbs. If they were unable to do anything under the Municipal Act, it was time they should amend it

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded.

Dr. Sukhia said the speech of the proposer showed that he had not studied the question properly. The opinion of lawyers was against the Corporation in this matter and he thought they could not help such a scheme forward. He opposed the motion

Mr. M. M. Kamdar also opposed the motion.

The Hon. Sir D. M. Petit thought the proposition was a legitimate one, as the housing question was a very pressing one in the city, and Dr. Viegas only wanted to strengthen his hand in regard to this He was for the proposition.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir thought it was a mere waste of time to discuss such academic questions, as they had more important things to discuss. He appealed to Dr Viegas not to bring such propositions, in future before the Corporation.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said what was outside Bombay now might be included in the city tomorrow. He was for he proposition.

Dr Viegas objected to the sermonising of Mr. Cowasji, as he thought he took more time of the Corporation, since he vacated the chair of presidentship, than anybody else by his speeches. If the Corporation did not tackle such important, such vital, and such pressing problems, what were they there for. He thought all the discussion that had taken place was futile and beside the point. The motion was defeated.

### SKY-SCRAPERS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy moved:—

"The Commissioner be asked, having regard to the dearth of housing accommodation in the city, to approach Government with a request that Section 319A of the Municipal Act may be amended so as to increase the maximum height of buildings in the City from seventy to one hundred feet or a greater height in the localities in which the additional heigh can be permitted without any risk of affecting the light, ventilation and sanitation of the houses in the neighbourhood."

He said the proposition could meet the requirements of all who were clamouring for more accommodation. He thought the Commissioner had the necessary power to give the permission. He did not want the rule to be applied to all parts of the city, but only to the Fort. He did not want sky-scrapers as in America, nay he wanted the height to be raised a little. If only 200 houses in the Fort were allowed to raise their structures by two floors they would have 2,400 floors, and it would provide accommodation to a large number of offices, as everybody wanted offices in the Fort. He only wanted a report as to the feasibility of the question.

Mr. C. V. Mehta seconded the motion.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved an amendment that the Corporation were of the opinion that the Commissioner should give permission to build houses, etc.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said when Mr. Shepherd gave permission some years ago to build houses higher than 70 feet they created a devil of a row in the Corporation. He thought it would be better to amend the rates, rather than give the Commissioner a general authority.

The Commissioner said he had given the matter some consideration and he would have written to the Corporation suggesting the appointment of a Corporation Committee to consider the question. The exercise of unpending the disposal by the Corporation of that sort seemed to him in some ways, undesirable. He thought the Committee should be asked to lay down rules to guide the Commissioner in his discretion. This was an exceedingly important matter and, however careful the Commissioner might be he was sometimes liable to exercise his discretion wrongly. The whole question should be considered by a Committee in a careful manner

Dr. Sukhia moved that the whole proposition should be referred to the Roads Committee for their report. This was seconded by Dr. Javle.

After Dr. Cursetji Mr. C. V. Mehta and Mr. Jijibhoy had spoken, Dr. Sukhia's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Dr. Cowasji Hormasji, a past president of the Corporation.

### IMAMWADA HOME SCANDAL.

The Corporation then resumed discussion of the proposition moved by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji:—

That copy of the letter, dated the 18th July 1920, from Dr. Mrs. Dossibai Jehangir Ratanshaw Dadibhoy, M.D., M.R.C.P., (London), regarding the appointment of a Medical Officer at the Municipal Maternity Home at Imamwada, be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks through the Standing Committee. 2. That in the meanwhile the Commissioner be requested not to allow the Medical Officer who, it is understood, has been appointed to the post to take charge thereof pending the disposal by the Corporation of Dr. Mrs. Dadabhoy's application.

3. That the Corporation are of opinion that it is desirable that Dr. Mrs. Dadabhoy be allowed to continue her services at the Imamwada Maternity Home in an honorary capacity and that the Home be placed under her charge as its Medical Officer pending disposal by the Corporation of her application.

The last paragraph was a rider moved by Mr. M. M. Kamdar, and it might be mentioned that Mrs. Easdon of Amritsar was appointed Medical Officer of the Imamwada Maternity Home.

### COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

The Municipal Commissioner, who had promised to make further enquiries in the matter, then made a lengthy statement. He said it appeared from the speeches of some of the members who had spoken on the last occasion that there was some underhand dealing in the matter. (Cries of "No, no".) In this matter he himself was entirely responsible for everything that was done. The Health Officer was a new officer and he had consulted the speaker about the matter many times. He wished to satisfy the Corporation that the action he had taken in consultation with the Health Officer was in pursuance of the direct wishes of the Corporation. The matter divided itself into two parts; one the administration of the Maternity Home and the other the appointment of Mrs. Easdon. Mrs. Dadabhoy had written to the Corporation that the arrangements under which the Maternity Home was being worked were unsatisfactory. The Health Officer consulted him and everyone would admit that the existing arrangements under which Mrs. Dadabhoy was working as honorary supervisor were distinctly unsatisfactory. The Health Officer was of the opinion that a whole-time medical officer should be appointed. Certain amount of friction had arisen in the working of the institution and Dr. Dadabhoy being an honorary worker could not be held responsible for same. The committee of the Corporation had laid down that where a whole-time officer of a maternity home was appointed, she should not be allowed private practice, and the position regarding Dr. Dadabhoy was very peculiar. The Corporation having approved of the principle it would be impossible to have a wholetime officer and allow her private practice. That was his advised opinion and he still held to it. If the Corporation were prepared to pay Dr. Dadabhoy an adequate remuneration, he would be only too willing to have her in that capacity; but that was not possible. Having arrivtd at that decision, they invited applications and 15th July was the last date for receiving these. On the 22nd July he selected three most desirable candidates; Miss Machado was too young to be in charge of the institution and he chose Mrs. Easdon who was a most competent woman to be in charge of the Maternity Home. That was the first part of what he was going to say and he hoped the Corporation were with him in the matter.

### "MALIGNED"!

As to the second part of his speech, he feared he did not carry the Corporation with him in his views. His friends knew his views on politics, and although he was not at liberty to state them publicly it could say that he thought that the event which had ocurred in Northern India last year were the msot regrettable events in India. That he had said among his many European friends and defended Indians in this matter. So, he would, without hesitation, defend that lady, because he thought she had been maligned. Mrs. Easdon had written to him that she most emphatically denied the accusasions made against her. It was only when she read the report in the newspapers that she came to know that statements were made against her in the Congress Committee's report. The accused who were tried before Mr. Justice Leslie Jones during the Martial Law, although they were defended by counsel, never made any statements against her! It was by the help of her Indian *Chappraši* that her life was saved and that showed how much the Indians loved her. She had since then seen the statements made in the Congress Committee's report, and she wrote further. "I do not intend to accept the appointment unless the Corporation and you are convinced about the truth of my statement." The Commissioner said he was adequately convinced, although he did not hope to convince the Corporation; he said that very frankly. He was firmly convinced that before any impartial tribunal she would find herself acquitted and discharged with honour. But the Congress tribunal was not impartial. The European community was not impartial too; they were biassed over this matter, and the European community was just as bad, and it was as much biassed as the Indian community was biassed. An Indian would not get justice from an European in the heat of excitement, and so also this lady was in danger of not geting justice even from a community of honourable, honest and straightforward men as the Corporators were. He had recommended Mrs. Easdon but he did not press for her appointment. Mrs. Easdon could claim to be as much an Indian as any of the members of the Corporation. She was born in Karachi and was a graduate of the Bombay University and she had been away only for eighteen months when she had been to Ediburgh to get her L. R. C. P. His feelings had all along been with those of the Sheriff of Calcutta that they should bury their feelings in this matter; that was for the good of India.

The Commissioner then read out excerpts from the Hunter Committee's report referring to the attacks on Miss. Sherwood and Mrs. Easdon. Even the Congress report said tht the attack on Miss Sherwood and the hunt for Mrs. Easdon were not warranted. If Mrs. Easdon had used the words ascribed to her he believed that she was not fit to occupy the position of a doctor, but he did not believe that any unbiassed person could believe it of her. What Mrs. Easdon actually said was that the man was badly wounded and that a tcurniquet should be applied immediately, otherwise he would die. Could they imagine, when murders were taking place, that Mrs. Easdon would use such words? Well, he could not. He had asked Mrs. Easdon if she were hysterical, and she said she was not; She said she was worried and troubled, but she did not laugh. He had placed the facts fully before them because the papers had reported that she was a criminal. He thought Mr. Gandhi seemed to have some doubt about the statement made before him and that was plain from the report he had read. He asked the Corporation to discard the statement of Mrs. Benjamin, athough Mrs. Easdon owed a great deal of her safety to her, because she was still working in th Hospital at Amritsar.

### MRS. EASDON TO DROP OUT.

Continuing, he said that he had told Mrs. Easdon that he was satisfied with the justice of her case and that he was prepared to sever his connection with the Corporation if necessary. Mrs. Easdon had told him that she did not want him to do that and had said that she did not want to serve the Corporation unless she had the confidence of the Corporation. Mr. Jamnadas had held a big stick at his head at the last meeting and said that he would get him dismissed. He had received a letter from some European threatening him with an appeal to the European Association. He treated the letter with the same consideration as he had treated Mr. Jamnadas's threat. If he felt that he had not the sympathy of the Corporation he would go. He would not press his point further; he had given a fair explanation about Mrs. Esdon and as she would drop out of this discussion he hoped there would be no further discussion about her, Mrs. Easdon would drop out and he would appoint another lady to the Municipal Maternity Home. If the Municipality were willing to have Dr. Dadabhoy he would be only too willing to have her.

### MR. JAMNADAS'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Jamnadas in a personal explanation hoped the Commissioner and the Corporation should bear with him for a few moments He thought the Commissioner had done him an injustice when he said that he gave the Commissioner a threat that if he did not cancel the appointment he would be dismissed. He had never said that. He remembered to have distinctly said in answer to a remark made by the Commissioner that it was possible for the appointment to be still cancelled, and if he had not do so it was in the power of the Corporation to cancel it. He never gave a threat that would get the Commissioner dismissed.

The Commissioner: The papers interpreted it so. I am sorry.

Mr. Jamnadas said ever since he had entered the Corporation he had been fair on all questions.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the curious fact about the whole matter was that the appointment of Mrs. Easdon was made on the 15th August and the letter of Dr. Dadabhoy was dated 15rh July. He asked why the Commissioner did not see her and try to remove the misunderstanding. It was only proper he should have heard Mrs. Dadabhoy in the matter, but he had not done so. It should be the policy of the Corporation to help their leading doctors in running our medical institutions. He moved an amendment that Dr. Dadabhoy's services be availed of in a purely honorary capacity in full charge of the Imamwada Maternity Home.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded.

Mr. P. C. Sethna thought the whole matter should be left to the Medical Relief Committee for their final decision. He moved another amendment that the matter should be referred to the Medical Relief Committee and pending their decision Mrs. Dadabhoy should be appointed in charge of the Maternity Home.

Dr. Javle seconded.

Mr. Sethna's amendment was accepted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

## MESSRS. GANDHI AND SHAUKAT ALI IN MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

Messrs. Gandhi and Shaukat Ali arrived here to-day by Bombay mail and were met at the railway station by a large gathering, including Messrs. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar and Yakub Hasan. Several Bhajana parties of Labour Unions were also present. The party was taken in procession to Pursewalkam where they are staying. There will be a public meeting this evening on the beach.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## POONA RACES

### HANDICAPS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 12.

The following are Handicaps for the Third Extra Meeting coming off to-morrow:—

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Aleli 9-4, Treddle 9-2, Royal Charter 8-9, Red Quill 9-0, Pennie Pie 8-13, Anthracite 8-12, Misrilal 8-11, Silver Sain 8-9, Cyanite 8-8, Southwell 8-4, Antic 8-1, Zeifus 7-13, Arrocity 7-12, Footman 7-9, Flaxtol 7-9, Matchlock 7-5, Royal Ambition 7-1, Veiled Certainty 7-1, Roi Grison 6-13.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Tagamor 9-0, Little Trout 9-0, Masbout 8-13, On Leave 8-13, Liberty 8-12, Necessity 8-7, Belle Syme 8-7, Miss Rollestone 8-6, Indoxus 8-5, Crushed Glass 8-4, Billy Bawn 8-3, Mist 8-2, Mimi 8-0, Fire Finch 7-12, Bucky 7-11, Brioche 7-10, Dunskey 7-8, Lake Magic 7-7, Cork Glass 7-2, Murmansk 7-0.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Christmas Holiday 9-6, Lupinus 9-2, Flotello 9-0, Lemon 8-13, Genevieve 8-11, Gentle Saxon 8-10, Batten 8-7, Radius 8-7, Trendella 8-4, Quite Dark 8-3, Laodicea 8-2, Loch D 8-2, Milimount 8-1, Love Glass 8-0, Kalpolah 7-13, Sauntterer 7-11, Two Gates 7-10, Lady Changeful 7-7, Miss Gilad Eyes 7-3, Partial Eclipse 7-0.

THE MONSOON PLATE (Division II).—Distance 1 mile.

Checkmate 9-6, Magnetz 9-2, Decorum 8-9, Binfield Grove 8-12, Lucky Queen 8-11, Fugio Lady 8-10, Gavrelle 8-7, Japanese Pine 8-7, Birthday Clothes 8-6, Dialect 8-4, Rueful 8-3, Bright Bird 8-2, Fasaig 8-1, Gunda 8-0, Sidele de Langton 7-13, Maiden Palm 7-11, Begnar Prince 7-9, Troop Leader 7-4, Ilione 7-2, Mr Grey Leg 6-13.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maiden Palm 9-10, Artist's Model 9-16, Maple 8-8, Sugar Cane 8-7, Come On 8-5, Cardon 7-10, Mountain Apple 7-8, Better Luck 7-7, Kestrol II 7-7, Steel Blue 7-5, Auriferous 7-3, Toddy 6-11.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Collingwood 10-0, Occasion 9-6, Krushan 9-5, Mentor 8-2, Anaisa 9-1, Khundil 9-1, Resident 8-12, Kayid 8-11, Diotate 8-10, Warminister 8-8, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-6, Durban 8-2, Union Jack 8-2, Zuheir 8-1, Hakim 7-13, Dowlat 7-13, Rose Hill 7-12, Chieftain 7-7, Paladin 7-4, Investor 6-11, Dunbar 6-11, Dominee 6-9,

THE CTESIPHON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Jawad 9-4, Zuheir 8-13, Dowlat 8-11, Rose Hill 8-10, Chieftain 8-6, Taj 8-5, Karikata 8-4, Paladin 8-2, Gold King 8-1, Black Ivory 8-0, Shahzada 7-11, Excelsior 7-9 Dungar 7-8, Nawabzada 7-8, Dominee 7-8, Benares 7-7, Dandellion 7-5, Tankard 7-5, Nassan 7-3.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Bhookeri 9-6, Nevermind 8-12, Taj 8-11, Mechanic 8-10, Alladin 8-4, Golshan 8-3, Andolis 8-2, New Era 8-2, Vershan 8-1, Bedmaker 8-1, Battleaxe 8-0, Bluey Lee 7-13, Grey Renard 7-11, Dublin 7-11, Najdi 7-7, Bayonet 7-0.

The forfeits for above races are due if not struck out by 8 o'clock to-day.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 12.

Hampshire beat Somerset at Taunton by 191 runs.

Lancashire beat Notts at Manchester by 95 runs.

Kent beat Gloucester at Clifton by 80 runs.

The match between Warwick and Northampton at Birmingham was drawn.

## BOXING IN BOMBAY.

### MORE CONTESTS NEXT WEEK.

At the Cinema Hall, Colaba, on the nights of the 20th and 21st instant (Friday and Saturday) some excellent boxing will be seen at a boxing tournament to be held by the Allied Section Sports Club. There will be a splendid bill of fare when the members of the Army and Navy will contest for fly, light and middle weights. Army boxing is generally the best in boxing for strong punches and some rousing battles will be witnessed during the tournament. The success of the last two tournaments have enumerated the promoted in their present venture.

## REFORMS AND PUNJAB.

### RELEASED LEADERS' PRECARIOUS POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE

The following special cabl... August 9, appears in to-day... ram":—

Specially interviewed, ... says that the position und... Punjab Leaders released u... Amnesty Proclamation is ex... In answering him in the ... Mr. Montagu definitely sta... who had been pardoned ... to stand for election. On ... Montagu clearly indicated ... number of prisoners had b... the terms of the Amnesty, none ... doned. Col. Wedgwood is putti... question to make matter doubly ... also intends making a strong protest ... of the Punjab leaders. He says that ... the ban is lifted from those leaders there ... not the ghost of a chance of Reforms of the ... succeeding in the Punjab.

## SWEEPERS ON STRIKE.

### 200 OUT: DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

Some two hundred sweepers—men and women, working in the B Ward of the Municipality, have struck work for higher wages. They state they are unable to live on the present wages which they are getting, owing to the soaring prices of all food-stuffs. They assembled and came in a body to the Municipal Head Offices to lay their complaints before the authorities. As it was also a Corporation meeting day, the members took some faint interest in the assembly which had gathered in front of the Corporation Hall.

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## ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE SPECIAL SESSION of the Indian National Congress is to be held in Calcutta on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th September and the Gujarat Rajkiya Parished is to meet in Ahmedabad on the 27th, 28th and 29th August. Members intending to attend the same are requested to inform the office, at an early date.

S. G. BANKER,
*Jt. Hon. Secretary.*

305-9, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay, 10-8-1920.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

*Friday, August 13, 1920.*

## BRITISHER AND HIS JUSTICE.

The desire has been expressed in some quarters that we ought to try and secure the conviction of a few at least of the Punjab miscreants in a court of law. Every one knows how they have cheated justice, but no one knows it better than they themselves. Circumstances were favourable for their acquittal by the administration and they are now crowing over the helplessness of their victims. Action against them is precluded by law in India and the only chance of prosecution lies in Britain where the formal shelter of law is not, in present circumstances, necessary for their escape. No trial is likely to be initiated by the British Government. The proposal of a prosecution exists in some quarters and if it comes for private discussion at the time of the Congress, it will be well to weigh the possibilities of success with care. One of the objects of the Special Congress is to decide the course of action necessary after the failure of our demand for justice. Not long ago it was said that Dr. Maniram was anxious to institute proceedings for the murder of his son, and the enormous amount of expenses required was mentioned as the chief difficulty of the undertaking. The humiliation of the Punjab is a wrong done to the whole of India and there is risk in every part of India, of lawless violence whenever officials are in panic. Hence the question of expenses in the pursuit of justice, cannot be treated as an individual concern, and Indians will be prepared to meet the cost as a point of national honour. Besides the question of finance, there are, however, other considerations that weigh against the proposal and we hope they will not be minimised by leaders who think that a prosecution may have its value. Two purposes may be served by a trial of this kind. The first is the quest of justice and the second, publicity for the wrongs. If there were points of law to be tested, the proceeding would have had its value at the hands of a bench of judges. They were, however, considered by the Privy Council and the chief appellants in the Amritsar case only succeeded in hardening official leniency as promised in the Royal Proclamation. Murder is murder and there is not much dispute about the punishment usual for the crime.

The first purpose of a prosecution is, as we have said, the securing of justice. If there was the prospect of a decently impartial jury, we would press that we ought to take the chances usual in a court of law. If Dyer is prosecuted, a jury of Englishmen will have to adjudge as to the fact and the definition of his alleged crime. In the good old days when we used to write essays on the "benefits of British rule" for the approval of school-masters, we were instructed to dilate on "British justice", as a stainless and exclusive commodity. Now British justice, like Britishers, has its foibles. One of the distinguishing traits of the Britisher is the habit of jealous adherence to a fellow-countryman at the time of difficulty. Between them, they stand for the utmost exaction of justice, but as against *the suit of a wronged "inferior,"* they connive at each other's faults and resist *it with tenacity. It is a weakness that* may be wearing down as the result of a less insular outlook, but the temper *is there. The tendency is most* natural and it has been a great asset in the consolidation of power. *There is no known* case of an Englishman suffering on the gallows for the murder of an Indian. *Like Brahmins in Travancore,* they are never executed; it just happens so, and in neither case is there the excuse of *written law.* In the Jamaica riots of the sixties in which General Eyre figured, the negro leader, Gordon, a man of sterling worth, was the victim of murder that was not even "judicial murder." Eyre was prosecuted for his murderous antipathy of "natives," but the jury, more than once, refused to convict him. This infirmity of brotherly tolerance is incurable in two cases. If some Old Bailey lawyer only bellows, howsoever irrelevantly, about the safety of "our Empire" and the threatened security of "our women and children", the jury forgets the issue and melts in admiration of the accused. Phlegmatic though he looks, the average Britisher has his peculiar strain of emotion. The other case of relenting is where the offender may be guilty but has managed to bring some patriotic acquisition in the end. They disapprove of the offence and they almost convict him, but indignation is softened by the reminder of "meritorious services to the country." Why, General Eyre was after his trial given a liberal "compensation" by vote Parliament. An acre of expansion curbs the anger of men against the waste of a thousand alien lives. Such is human nature.

We have dwelt at length on the temper of the twelve good men and true, who ought to be empanelled if prosecution is decided upon. We have also had demonstrations of perversity in England and in India which makes us mistrust the impartiality of Britishers over the Punjab issue; for the labourer who condemned atrocities at Scarborough is not of the ordinary jury-serving order The Punjab massacres are so odious to a section of decent Englishmen that they want to forget them as the incidents of a nightmare. In the case of Dyer, he has the advantage of a jury with the initial bias we have described, liable to be made more favourable to him by wild appeals about "Empire" and "women and children." There is the jolly placard at Lyallpur, though only those in India know that, so far, it has not been proved that it was not the sport of inciting underlings. However that ma be, let us recognise the difficulty of biassed jury in addition to the worry of possibly vain expenditure. In his address to the jury in the Chirol case, Sir Edward Carson exhibited the "whites" of his eyes as he asked them to remember the "Empire" and the "British officers" and not to accord a triumph to the "enemies" of law and order. The judge was so moved that he toned up his charge in sympathy. And Mr. Tilak had to say: "This kind of justice, I coul have got in India." (The Bombay Government were in turn moved to publis the proceedings of the trial at their own expense, besides deputing Mr. Montgomery, an official to support Sir Valentine). Besides the fact of prepossessio on behalf of the "Saviour of the Punjab"—as the saviouresses of Dyer call him—there is the question of evidence. Now, if Dyer had chosen to tell a lie before the Hunter Committee, he would hav been officially acclaimed in public as in private. As it was, he told the truth about the motives of his action and the inoffensive character of the crowd. Dyerites in Parliament lamented that h was not able to "correct" his evidence. If he had like any bureaucrat tried to gloss his action, he would have escaped scot-free, without a word of censure. If he had said that the crowd pelted stones or brandished weapons, the lie would have been exploited as the final justification of "self-defence". As it was, he told the truth and we wish that part of his story is published in text-books for the edification of the young as an addition to the story of George Washington who would not tell a lie. Dyer's honesty was providential and his lying defenders deplored his weakness. Let us remember that Dyer's evidence before the Hunter Committee will not be evidence before a court of law. A new version as to the violence of the "revolutionary army"—as the lawyers put it in Dyer's explanation to the Army Council—may be embellished and the truth attempted to be obscured. The old braggart may be sobered in the use of words now. The point is that the means of evidence should be thoroughly explored before definite action. The world knows the damning incidents of the Punjab infamy, and that disposes of the second claim of utility for a grand prosecution. The argument of publicity is not serious, as there are ways and means of cheaper publicitiy of the facts. There is another point. Dyerites might welcome the *chance of an acquittal by a* "British jury", at the hands of "British justice", *which is an institution holy and in*corruptible. We are not afraid of the moral effect of any *such acquittal, as it* would only advertise the shame of so-called British police abroad. No one, *who is not a Prussian, disputes the* grossness of official outrages, and comparison with Prussianism has been *resented as an insult to Prussians.* Therefore the chance of an acquittal by a shameless jury, *will be of the nature of* a Pyrrhic victory for the Junkers. We have set forth some of the considerations that ought to count in the testing of the question by leaders, and our inclination is strengthened by the belief that the way of our escape is in our own hands and not in trust of old catchwords like "British justice," which has failed India.

## THE SCRAP OF PAPER.

The perfunctory manner in which Reuter announces the signature of the Turkish Treaty is a proof of the futility of the process, which the "Peace makers" intended as setting the seal on the doom of the Turkish Empire. But the world knows that the Treaty, which the Turkish Government has been coerced into signing, at the threats of Allied guns, is not worth the paper on which it is inscribed. The war was fought to save the world for justice and democracy. The "Victors" seem now triumphant in their injustice and hypocrisy. But unless the blood-sacrifice of humanity in the Great War has been in vain—we, for our part, have not yet lost faith in the ultimate vindication of the moral idealism that prompted the sacrifice—the "Peace-makers" will soon find their Nemesis. It is with the signature of the Treaty that the real difficulties of the "victors" in enforcing it will begin. A grim commentary on their tragic failure is furnished by the absence of any representative of the King of the Hedjaz, the staunchest of their Allies, at the signature of the Treaty. It is, however, only one of the portents. The Treaty which has been signed is not a treaty of peace, but a treaty that will begin a new war.

## DR. TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

The appointment of Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru to succeed Sir George Lowndes, who vacates his office in December next, is now announced. The appointment has been an open secret for a long time. Nevertheless the announcement is not, therefore, the less welcome. Besides being a happy reminder of the fact that this unhappy country will soon see the last of Sir George Lowndes, who has most bitterly disillusioned even his erstwhile admirers, the selection of Dr. Sapru will be welcomed throughout the country as one of the best that could have been made. That the choice in the selection of members to the Executive Councils, both Imperial, and Provincial, should fall on the Moderates is, of course, quite in keeping with the tradition of the Government. Nationalists have still many a hard struggle to wage with the bureaucracy, securely entrenched as it is still in power and patronage, before they come into their own. But, fortunately, Dr. Sapru's appointment need not necessarily be regarded as part of the policy of "rallying the Moderates." For, his claims to the office of the Law Member are as high and indisputable as those of any other lawyer in India. Not only is he one of the soundest lawyers the country possesses; he is also the soundest of the Moderates. And it is this fact which will inspire confidence among his countrymen that he will represent and safeguard their interests with the courage and independence of a patriot as well as the ability and skill of a brilliant lawyer. We congratulate Dr. Sapru.

## CORPORATION AND VERNACULARS.

It is a pity that the Bombay Corporation as a whole has not recognised the necessity, which becomes more and more obvious and compelling as time passes, of permitting councillors, if they deem it advisable, to make their speeches in any of the recognised vernaculars of the City. It may be that the need has not been felt so long and may not arise for some time, though anyone closely watching the speakers—and the non-speakers too!—at the Corporation meeting must have felt that at least a dozen or more of the members would be more at ease and prove more effective if they were at liberty to express their views in the vernaculars instead of in English. During the discussion on the subject last week Dr. Nariman instanced the case of a councillor who had never once opened his mouth during the twenty years that he had sat in the Corporation! For all one knows, *that member,* who had been so often returned to the Corporation, *might have said many* useful and sagacious things if he could have spoken in his vernacular. Did the *councillors who voted against* the proposition realise that they were asked to do justice not simply to themselves, but essentially to those for whom the present members will have shortly to make *place? The Corporation is* to be substantially enlarged and the franchise has been sufficiently widened to embrace an electorate, the vast majority of which will have but a little knowledge of the English language. With what aim has this been done? Surely with a view to make municipal affairs the concern not merely of those who are able to express their views in English, but also of that vastly larger class, "the masses," who are called upon to shoulder the municipal burdens, it may be more indirectly than directly, to no less an extent than their more favoured brethren. When we admit the non-English knowing classes to the franchise, shall we expect them to tolerate conditions which would rule out any speakers who are unable to express themselves in English? One or two of the members spoke in contemptuous terms of the suggestion that shortly we may have barbers and mill-jobbers among the Corporators, but does the idea appear really incredible to them? Very likely they will have a rude awakening before long. The present Corporation, by ruling out the possibility of a considerable number of Councillors not fully conversant with English coming in in the near future, has only betrayed its short-sightedness and irresponsiveness to the demands of changing times. It has only succeeded in postponing the reform, which must come sooner or later. We shall not be surprised if it forms one of the first tasks of the new Corporation which will shortly come into being. The very fact that provision had been made in the new Legislative Councils for speeches in the vernaculars ought to have led the Corporation to recognise the need of a similar reform in its own case, but they imagine themselves to be wiser than the authors of the Reform Scheme! One need not wait to reply to such arguments as in what language the agenda papers are to be printed or whether the President will give his rulings in the different vernaculars. The member who was responsible for this argument apparently overlooked the wording of the resolution moved and did not stop to think what the President of the Legislative Council would do, when he had to give a ruling. Another member advanced the opinion that the proposition would be unworkable. He did not explain why. The present Indian members of the Corporation might be more or less able to speak in English, but what of those coming to replace them in larger numbers? However, as we have said, the present Corporation has only postponed the necessary reform and, perhaps, the short delay is of no great consequence. By their action, the majority of members who opposed the reform have only betrayed their own unprogressiveness.

# Notes of the Day.

**Is it Peace with Russia?**

Mr. Lloyd George's statement to the House of Commons on the results of the Hythe Conference with the French, is a case made out for what "The Times" would call "a dignified exit" from the broils of Russian intervention. The sword was rattled at Spa. The sword was rattled again on the eve of the Hythe Conference. Meanwhile Labour in Great Britain organised against the sword-rattling and Russia marched towards the gates of Warsaw. No threat daunted the Bolshevists because, perhaps, they were aware that there could be no force behind the Allied threats with European Labour resurgent, Brusiloff victorious and the moral strength of a nation gratuitously attacked, on their side. They ignored the idea of a Peace Conference in London and made separate terms with the Poles over the heads of the assembled statesmen and warriors at Hythe. The result is a remarkable climb-down for the nose-in-the-air policy indulged in by the Churchillian adventurers. In the Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that "if the Poles negotiated an agreement at Minsk, the Allies did not propose to upset the arrangements." How, in the nature of things, could the Allies upset the arrangements except by dragooning the Poles, dragooning the Russians, re-establishing the blockade and facing the wrath of the Labour Council in England, significantly called "The Council of Action?" The situation is both humourous and gratifying—humorous because of the attitude of the Polish Government both towards their enemies and towards their protectors; gratifying because the insistence of *those who fought* for peace with Russia from the commencement of the Russian war has achieved a well-merited success after nearly three years of frightful slaughter and untold misery.

**Mr. Lloyd George on the Soviet.**

*Mr. Lloyd George, nevertheless, does not* appear to have quite got out of his old habit of mind of facing both ways and *was properly reminded by the Rt. Hon.* Mr. T. R. Clynes that unsavoury reference to the leaders in control of the Government of Russia were not likely to improve the atmosphere for peace. The Bolsheviste may be "devils with two horns and a tale;" we may quote Bertrand Russel or Robert Williams as the colour of our political make-up may dictate; but that has nothing to do with the fact that the Soviet has never ceased to demand peace, is demanding peace now and has objected to Allied interference merely because of the fear that such interference is not likely to be of an impartial nature. Nor is Mr. Lloyd George correct in laying stress on the assumed fact that the Bolshevists wish to destroy the independence of Poland. During the debate this was pointed out to the Premier. The Soviet has expressly announced its intention of preserving the integrity of Poland—nay, of granting, as one of the conditions laid down for the Armistice, a more extensive frontier toward the East than the frontier allotted by the Supreme Council. From the report of the texts exchanged between the British and Bolshevik Governments we note that all the Border States which have so far made peace with Russia have had their independence recognised unequivocally. Therefore there was no reason for raising false issues in the House of Commons. The old methods of diplomacy will no doubt die hard. Meanwhile, with peace in Russia an advance has been made towards cleaner policy in international dealings among the Governments of Europe.

**Equality or Helotry?**

It is announced that the Hon. Mr. Sachidanand Sinha will move at the forthcoming session of the Imperial Legislative Council a resolution claiming the abrogation of all unequalities in pratice or procedure of judicial disqualifications based merely upon race or nationality to be found in the Code of Criminal Procedure or the Indian Statute Book. It is time we know whether the authorities wish to continue differential and degrading treatment to us in our own country by specially safeguarding the privileged position of an minority because of its racial distinction. It was a certain President of the Indian National Congress who said with indignation in his presidential address: "We are strangers in our own country." We are determined no longer to brook the degradation which is flaunted in our faces in a hundred different ways. It is not necessary for us to open old wounds. It is sufficient to warn the public that if it cherishes its rights it must remain vigilant and offer its support to the claim for common notice which is being made by Mr. Sinha and supplemented by Mr. Sastri.

**"Habeas Corpus" for India.**

At the same meeting Mr. Sa is moving another resolution asking for extension "to the whole of British India of the remedy of 'Habeas Corpus' which is at present confined to the ordinary Civil jurisdiction of High Courts." In English this remedy for the violation of personal liberty applied by claiming the issue of a writ in case of illegal detention has descended from ancient times and is mention in the Magna Charta in language which historic: no man shall be arrested or imprisoned or punished.....except by the judg of his equals or by the laws of the land. What we witness to-day in India, so far as the prerogative laws of this country are concerned, has a fitting parallel in some respects to the state of affairs under the Stee But what the English achieved in by the passing of the Habeas Corpus Act is said "by the counting of one stout peer on—" still remains to be achieved in the year 1920 in our country! It must be remembered, however, that the Habeas Corpus Acts give no substantive rights. They are procedural acts, merely remedial in character. We should demand not only an alteration in our procedural law under of which upon occasion intolerable hardships can be inflicted upon individuals, but a full guarantee of personal liberty. How many years will it take us to get a Charter of Liberties from those who won their freedom at Runymede seven centuries ago?

**The Folly of the Fools.**

It is not necessary to refute any of the miserable, sneaking charges made vindictively against the late Lokmanya by people who can insult him with the insolence of Public-culture are beneath contempt. Journalists who can write as "The Statesman" does when it says "that with the death of Mr. Tilak India is purified by the disappearance of a malign and degrading influence," are like creatures gone mad. The opportunity they have been seeking to get even with the people has arisen and they have utilised it with a vengeance. For months the talk in bureaucratic circles has been of the so-called incessant vituperation indulged in by the so-called Extremist Press. The Anglo-Indian is glad now that he can shew his literary fist in the face of a nation of mourners and laugh with the scorn of a bully. Nevertheless let us not forget one clear fact. It will be difficult for any Indian in future to accept assurances of sincere cooperation from the defenders of Dyer and the denouncers of the dead.

**The Poor Teacher!**

We are surprised to learn that the local allowance, the war allowance and all other allowances allowed to the teachers of the Elphinstone High and Middle Schools and the Secondary Teachers Training College have suddenly been stopped by the Director of Public Instruction. It is impossible to discover the reasons that have induced the Director of Public Instruction to take this step. High prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life instead of going down have risen considerably after the war. The rents of rooms in Bombay, inspite of the Rent Act, are very high. Why is it then that the Government of Bombay have all on a sudden withdrawn all allowances of these poor teachers? The juniormost among them are asked to maintain themselves on a paltry salary of Rs. 50. This is surely a starvation wage. Perhaps, permanent increase in the salaries of these low-paid public servants is shortly to be announced. However that may be, immediate explanation of the mystery should be forthcoming.

# OPPOSITION TO WAR AGAINST BOLSHEVISTS.

## LABOUR DEPUTATION TO PREMIER:

### NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TRADES UNIONS TO BE CALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 12.

The Labour Council of Action today sent a deputation to wait on Mr. Lloyd George with regard to the Russian crisis. It intimated that Labour was strongly opposed to any direct or indirect war against the Bolshevists.

Mr. Lloyd George asked whether in the event of a Bolshevik attempt to crush Polish independence and the Allies sending a single pair of boots to Poland, Labour would strike.

The deputation replied that it would consider the situation as Labour stood for Independent Poland.

A speaker requested facilities to interview the Russian and the Polish representatives in London.

The Premier pointed out that the proposal was entirely against diplomatic usage, but thought there would be no objection to a deputation sending Kameneff their views in writing, seeing that they desired to promote peace.

After Mr. Lloyd George's explanations had been discussed, it was decided to call a National Conference of Trades Unions in London on Friday to consider the policy of organising Labour opposition to any war against Soviet Russia. This practically means that Labour is awaiting developments.

## AMERICAN VIEW ON POLISH QUESTION.

### STATE DEPARTMENT'S REPLY TO ITALIAN REQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 12.

Washington.—The State Department has addressed a Note to the Italian Ambassador replying to the Italian request for its views on the Polish question. It declares that the United States believes in a united free Poland and the people of the United States are earnestly solicitous to maintain Poland's independence, but the Government cannot at present participate in the plan for expansion of the armistice negotiations into a general European Conference which would probably involve the recognition of the Bolshevik regime. The Note expresses confidence that the Russian people will overcome the existing anarchy, suffering and destitution.

## POLAND VINDICATES HERSELF.

### ACCUSATIONS OF IMPERIALISM DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 0.30 a.m. Aug. 13.

Warsaw.—The Council of National Defence has issued an impassioned proclamation denying the accusations of Polish imperialism, declaring that Poland since the moment the world recognised her independence has been continually faced with a fight for life. The proclamation warns the nations of the world that if Polish freedom dies to-morrow heirs will be threatened.

## PREMIER'S STATEMENT ON POLAND.

### "A REMARKABLE SUCCESS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-40, a.m. Aug. 13.

The situation is considered eased by Mr. Lloyd George's statement on Poland. His well-balanced statement in which praise and blame were meted out with scrupulous fairness seems to have disarmed even his opponents, who admit that it fulfilled the highest expe[illegible] even calls the state[illegible] and points out [illegible] much applaus[illegible] as from the [illegible] The same im[illegible] papers of all [illegible] uncompromis[illegible] George undo[illegible] correctly in [illegible] country und[illegible] sure of sym[illegible] that some [illegible] towards Ru[illegible] felt that th[illegible] opportuniti[illegible] value of [illegible] All eyes a[illegible] sults of w[illegible] mine Allie[illegible] future, bu[illegible] sheviks w[illegible] advisabili[illegible]

# BOLSHEVIKS CAPTURE CIECHANOFF.

## POSITION OF WARSAW MOST DANGEROUS.

### POLISH MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 12.

Warsaw.—A communique says:—
An enemy cavalry continued to press the Poles in the direction of Miawa and have temporarily captured Ciechanoff.

Lesniowski, Minister of War, has resigned and has been replaced by General Sutnewski.

The importance of the above communique lies in the fact that Ciechanoff, which is forty-five miles north-west of Warsaw, is the vital point on the Danzig-Warsaw railway which the Bolsheviks have thus cut, rendering the position of the capital most dangerous.

## POLISH NATIONAL DEFENCE.

### FRENCH GENERAL WEYGAND IN SUPREME COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 12.

Paris.—An undated telegram from War saw says that the Council of National Defence discussed the measures for the defence of the capital and offered to the French General, Weygand, supreme command. It believed that General Weygand will accept subject to the temporary evacuation of Eastern Galicia and the district of Lublin and subject to the approval of the Powers.

## BREAD SUBSIDY TO BE STOPPED.

### IN INTERESTS OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 0.30 a.m. Aug. 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that the Government had decided in the interests of national economy and with a view to hastening the return to normal trade conditions, to end the bread subsidy before the beginning of another financial year. At present the bread subsidy is about five pence on the quarern loaf, three pence of which will be transferred from the taxpayer to the consumer next month and whatever balance remains according to the price of wheat will be transferred by the close of the financial year.

## NEW WAR MEDAL.

### FOR NATIVE CHIEFS AND DIGNITARIES OF AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 12.

In recognition of the services rendered to the Empire by the Native Chiefs and other native dignitaries of the Colonies and Protectorates of West and East Africa and elsewhere the "London Gazette" publishes a Royal Warrant instituting a new silver or silver gilt medal, styled "King's Medal for Native Chiefs", to be worn round the neck in the form of a pendant with a silver or silver-gilt chain. The medal will be awarded on the recommendation of the Local Governors.

## SIKH DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

### GOVT. OF INDIA DOES NOT ALLOW SIKH CLAIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 12.

Mr. Montagu has sent a reply to the representations of the Sikh Deputation which interviewed him on July 30th. A member of the Deputation says that the India Office informed them that the Government of India did not agree to allow the Sikh claim.

## LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU.

### MRS. PEARL CRAKE.

# TURKEY DOOMED!

## TREATY SIGNED.

## SERBIA AND HEDJAZ NOT REPRESENTED.

## ITALO-GREEK DISPUTE SETTLED.

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 12.

Paris.—The Turkish Treaty has been signed at Sevres.

Paris.—Serbia and Hedjaz were not represented at the signature of the Turkish Treaty. The Italo-Greek dispute which had been delaying the signature of the treaty, has been ended and an agreement has been reached between the two countries regarding the Dodecanese by which the small islands are transferred to Greece, while with regard to the Rhodes the period within which the plebiscite must be held, is extended from five to fifteen years and Greece gives preference to the Italian Archeological School at Athens regarding the investigations in the Island of Cos. The Convention contains no stipulations regarding Smyrna.

## TILAK—THE "FATHER OF INDIAN UNREST"

(BY N. C. KELKAR.)

My close personal association with Lok Tilak for over twenty-four years may perhaps be regarded as a disqualification in me to write anything like a formal obituary of him. But I take another view of the matter. The humblest may, I think, pay their tribute to the highest. And while I have myself been receiving, along with the two sons of Lok. Tilak, hundreds of messages of sympathy and condolence from others, I feel even I must for a moment take up a position of objective detachment and say a few words about the Lokmanya, if only to relieve my surging sentiments of admiration and gratitude to him. In doing so, however, I have to be brief, and I will therefore give the go-bye to the hundred and one commonplaces that could be said with absolute truth about the grief which has overwhelmed his family, his friends, his party and his country, and will touch only three or four points of his character which, in my opinion, form the real key to his greatness.

LONE OF SACRIFICE.

There were certain very pronounced virtues in him which distinguished Lok. Tilak from his peers. At the beginning of his public career he showed a love of sacrifice which endured to the end of his life. He was, on our side at any rate, the first LL.B. to start a secondary school and live on thirty rupees a month. The school was indeed only a first step to the founding of a press and a newspaper. But even here the spirit of self-sacrifice, which actuated him to give up Law, was the dominating feature of the enterprise. Till 1891 he did not take a single rupee from the press concern for his contributions to the newspapers the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta." In 1891 he purchased the papers as a proprietory concern, but only burdened with a debt of seven thousand rupees, which took seven years more to liquidate, and in the meanwhile he maintained himself on a Law class. It was only since 1899 that he could maintain himself with ease on the profits of the "Kesari." But he always spent very largely on public business from these; in fact the cash box of the "Kesari" was the main financial reserve for many a movement in the Maharashtra and elsewhere. He always obliged the rich as well as the poor by writing petitions and memorials for them without charging a single pie. And during forty years he wrote so many petitions that the emoluments earned from them would have amounted to a fortune. The scholarly books which he wrote did not, with the exception of the Gita Rahasya, bring him anything, and, by an irony of fortune, most of the profits of edition after edition of that famous philosophical work were spent to cover a deficit in the "Kesari" owing to the high prices of printing paper during the years of the war.

Steadfastness of friendship was another of his prominent virtues. The celebrated Adoption Case, which arose out of his trusteeship, accepted out of a mere duty to a friend on death-bed, cost him far more time and money on the whole than his imprisonment and prosecutions. The proceedings lasted off and on from 1901 to the end of his life. His latest triumph over his powerful litigant enemies was won in the Bombay High Court only one week before his death. Throughout this period he spent out of his own pocket over thirty-five thousand rupees of which not a single pie has yet been recovered. It would, I think, be difficult to find in all the annals of our public [illegible] ample of this nature. The adopt[illegible] a monument of good for[illegible] a man like Lok. Tilak [illegible] friend.

[illegible] Tilak's private [illegible] ing virtues. [illegible] ay unethical [illegible] he had such [illegible] uld always [illegible] unabashed [illegible] t attacked [illegible] s not suffi[illegible] do so main[illegible] glass-house [illegible] Government [illegible] ould have found a single flaw in his character? The purity of private life was his unassailable stronghold.

AN INTELLECTUAL GIANT.

As regards intellect, it is admitted on all hands that for acuteness and subtlety he had few equals in the length and breadth of the country. There were many who could display deeper depths of knowledge, wider expanses of sympathy, greater variety of tastes, and could diffuse much finer or sweeter aroma of culture around them. But in point of sheer intellectual acuteness and resourcefulness few could beat Lok. Tilak. With a wonderful instinct he always scored a bull's eye in argument, and hit the nail right on the head of the crux in any controversy. And the versatility of his intellect was even as great as his acuteness. He was equally at ease in discussing matters of controversy whether the question was one relating to the ethics of the Gita or the adaptation of the key-board on the English Linotype to the Marathi composing system; the fixing of the birth-date of Shivaji or the most proper method of Marathi orthography; the revision by astronomical adjustments of the Hindu calendar or the latest development in the appliances of hand-spinning of yarn; the interpretation of an archaic vedic text or an obscure clause of the Police Act. In fact, like Bacon, he could claim all departments of knowledge as his province; and with short notice he could arm himself well enough to give battle to the expert in any field. It is really doubtful which he loved more politics or scholarship, though he actually devoted more time to the former.

As a writer he was extremely pointed and pithy. He was sternly logical, scornful of ornamentation, forceful and blunt, and mercilessly aggressive, and never gave quarter to the enemy. As a speaker also he commanded attention. Never a master of the subtle graces of the art of eloquence, his strength lay in the subject-matter and argument. And on occasions his vehemence swept the field like a wild hurricane or slashing sleet. Always true to his own ground, he took the audience off its feet, and invariably remained conqueror of the situation.

MAN OF THE CENTURY.

But all these qualities, individually or in the aggregate, could not have made Tilak what he was, viz., the idol of the people and the man of the Century. Lok. Tilak's unparalleled popularity could not be adequately accounted for by his high education, his urbane culture, his keen intellect, his learned scholarship, his versatile genius, his journalistic enterprise, his powerful eloquence, his parity of character, his steadfastness of friendship, his magnetic personality, his material selflessness or even his towering patriotism. Some of these eminent qualities he shared with this or that leader in this or that province of India, or in his own province for the matter of that. All these qualities together no doubt made him great, but what made him a hero among his people is something else. Heroism is described as a military attitude of the soul towards external evil, and the stout affirmation of one's ability to cope single-handed with an infinite army of enemies. This attitude characterised Lok. Tilak throughout his life; and the particular form of external evil that he chose to fight against was the political domination of his country by foreigners. It is no use mincing matters here, and I for one am prepared to accept the choice epithets showered on him by Government and its minions as only tributes of praise in disguise to Lok. Tilak. Sir Valentine Chirol rendered a signal service to Lok. Tilak by describing him as the "Father of Indian Unrest"; and I am quite sure that Tilak would not have sued Sir Valentine if the latter had stopped at that, and not vilified him by reflections upon his private character. "The Father of Indian Unrest" indeed! A similar and yet a pithier description of such a patriot as Tilak was, can hardly be imagined. The rousing of a sense of self-respect in the Indian people, the creation of a hope of a bright future before them, the assertion of their full natural rights as a nation, and the infusion of a spirit of proud and even reckless defiance of anything that may stand in the way of all this—that was the main theme of all his idealism and realism. This theme he held in a relentless grip throughout his life, and like a consummate general, concentrated all his powers and energies in life upon that single objective. That is why Government hated him, that is why those who differed from him disliked him, and that is also why the people in every part of the country loved him. In him they knew they ever had a stout and a faithful champion.

Heroism like this naturally took time to receive its recognition. But it came at last. Says Emerson:—

"Heroism works in contradiction to the voice of mankind and in contradiction for a time to the voice of the great and good. Heroism is an obedience to a secret impulse of an individual's character. Now to no other man can its wisdom appear as it does to him. Therefore just and wise men take umbrage at his acts until after little time be past they see it in unison with their acts. All prudent men see that the action is clean contrary to a sensual prosperity; for every heroic act measures itself by its contempt of some external good. *But it finds its own success at last, and then the prudent also extol.*"

And so it was also with the heroism of Lok. Tilak!—The "Mahratta."

## TILAK MEMORIAL

### A COW IN E ERY HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Various ways are suggested to keep the memory of the late Mr. Tilak alive in the hearts of people. Allow me to say that Mr. Tilak was a Brahmin and a staunch follower of the Shashtras that lay special stress upon the preservation of cow, so if every admirer of his were to keep a cow at home following the good scheme of Pir Motumiya Saheb of Mangrol (A cow in Every Home) in his memory, it would be good amends for all he did for them.

Again cows should be bought out of the funds raised for his memorial and should be distributed free amongst the poor people, especially in the villages enjoining upon them to accept the animals and support and protect them to please the departed soul of Mr. Tilak and thereby keep his memory alive. This would indeed be the best charity given to the deserving poor people after him. "A Cow in Every Home" would be the most befitting memento to the memory of Brahmin like Mr. Tilak. By this we can kill two birds with one stone. First, we can earn a good divine merit for his soul by giving so many cows in charity to the people who would be very much pleased to support them for his sake and thus preserve a number of cows in his name for the good of our country; secondly, we can keep his memory alive in the hearts of people for ever i.e. till the bovine race and its breed continue to exist on the surface of the earth. Would not this be the most deserving and everlasting memory to a Sanatain Brahmin like Mr. Tilak whose soul would certainly be overjoyed to see so many cows preserved, protected and kept safe to bless him for ever.—Yours, etc.,

DAYA DHARM.

# LA.E MR. J. CHAMBER-LAIN.

## PRIME MINISTER'S EULOGY

### PROPOSAL FORERECTION OF STATUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 11.

There was an interesting incident in the House of Commons on the occasion of the Prime Minister moving that His Majesty should be humbly asked to direct the erection at the House's expense of a monument within the precincts of the Palace at Westminster, to the memory of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain with an inscription expressing the House's high sense of his eminent services to the country and the Empire.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIBUTE

Mr. Lloyd George in course of a long and glowing tribute, said there were few men in the history of Britain who had retained the passionate attachment of so many millions of their countrymen over such a long period. Much of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's policy remained in the ranks of acute controversy, but a large part was now beyond challenge by any section and it was large enough to accord him exalted fame in the region of British statesmanship. His vision of the importance of strengthening the partnership of Empire had already been justified by the most stern and searching test applicable to any proposal, namely that of a great world war.

HIS SERVICES TO THE EMPIRE.

After dwelling on his brilliant services in the region of domestic legislation, Mr. Lloyd George said, that what Mr. Chamberlain accomplished for the Empire, perhaps the Dominions were even better able to judge than the people at home. He aroused the national spirit and awoke the imperative need for strengthening the bonds of fraternity between the various parts of the Empire. The notable part played by the Dominions in the great war, especially the alacrity with which they stepped in, could largely be attributed to what he did in arousing a sense of partnership and collaboration in the various parts of the Empire. (Cheers). The future of the world would alone reveal the full extent to which his labours had contributed to the fashioning of the destinies of the Empire and, through the Empire, of the fate of mankind. Mr. Lloyd George quoted Mr. Gladstone as having said after his retirement that Mr. Chamberlain was the most remarkable man British politics had produced for the past forty years.

Mr. Asquith seconding the resolution paid an equally cordial tribute to Mr. Chamberlain's qualities and character.

The resolution was thereupon carried unanimously.

# DR. TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

## APPOINTED MEMBER OF VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(From our own Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 12.

H. M. the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru LL.D. to be a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, to succeed Sir George Lowndes, K.C., K.C.S.I., on the completion of the latter's term of office in December next.

### OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The appointment of Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, as an ordinary member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, in place of Sir George Lowndes, is officially announced.

## ARCHBISHOP MANNIX ARRIVES IN LONDON

### HIS ONLY REMARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 12.

Archbishop Mannix arrived in London at an early hour and was greeted at the station by a few Irish enthusiasts but there were no incidents. He drove off immediately to a private destination and his only remark was:—"The authorities have put me to a little inconvenience and made themselves look unutterably silly."

## SIR W. C. PARKENHAM.

### APPOINTED C. IN-C.-OF N. AMERICA AND WEST INDIES STATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 12.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. C. Pakenham has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North America and West Indies Station in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir T. Napier, deceased.

## NON-COOPERATION.

### RESIGNATION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORSHIP.

Mr. Hajee Osman Sait, Secretary of the Bangalore Khilafat Committee has sent the following letter to T. J. Tasker Esq., I. C. S. President of the Municipal Commission, C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

Sir, The unjust and most humiliating peace terms offered to Turkey in utter violation of the pledges give to the Muslim world by the responsible ministers and statesmen of the British Empire and the impending dismemberment of the spiritual and temporal power of the Khalifatul-Islam compel every true muslim to dissociate himself with the Government and the party in power that is responsible for the same. The Muslim Ulemas and other acknowledged leaders of the Community having given clear injunctions of the Holy Quran and the Shariyat as to the need of bringing into effect a programme of Non-Cooperation with the Government I beg to resign my membership of your Municipality and consciously believe that by doing so I am faithfully performing one of my religious duties towards the Khalifat and Islam.

### KHILAFAT AGITATION IN THE FRONTIER.

Mr. Shaukat Ali writes:— A few days ago newspapers brought us some encouraging news about the Khilafat activities in Peshawar, Swab, Charsadda and Dera Ismail Khan all in N. W. Frontier Province. The vernacular papers tell us today that meetings were held at Shab-Kader Fort which lies to the northwest of Charsadda on the Mi[illegible] and Border-line. The leading Khans and [illegible]mberdars attended.

I congratu[illegible]e the brave and frank people of the Frontier on their honesty taking to conscientious and firm stand against the forces of injustice. Our best sympathies and prayers are with them.

### MEETING AT SHABKADER.

The following is an account, as reported on good authority in the vernacular papers of the Shabkader meetings.

On Thursday the 22nd ultimo the leading Khans of different tribes convened a meeting at Shabkader Fort (Peshawar District.) Some four thousand attended. With many a speech delivered of Pashto they supported and passed the following resolutions:—

In view of the severe climatic conditions and insufficiency of water supply on the way, it is resolved that satisfactory arrangements must be made to supply water to the Muhajirs who want to emigrate to Kabul through the Shabkadar—Kapara route.

Just after the resolution was passed, eight men were employed on a pay Rs. 15 p.m. each, for this charitable purpose.

Two men should accompany each group of Muhajirins as guides, thus assuring their safe conduct.

None should be permitted to export wheat to the British territory.

In the end, all the Khans took oaths and the meeting was adjourned.

# NEW COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

## METHODS AND PROCEDURE

### SUGGESTIONS INVITED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The first Elections in Bombay for the new Councils under the Constitutional Reforms Act, will take place on the 16th, 18th and 22nd of November next.

A good deal of care and thought has, of course, been devoted to the whole question of the procedure to be followed, the methods to be used in these first Elections under the Reforms. The matter is by no means a simple one, and a great many different considerations have to be borne in mind, if smooth working and the best results are to be attained. In such a matter it is impossible to foresee every kind of difficulty or ground of criticism that may arise. The Government desires only to meet the public convenience, and to secure the most efficient and generally satisfactory conduct of the Elections. No doubt there will be some objections to any kind of procedure that could be planned; but the public will doubtless recognise that the raising of objections or criticisms when the time of the Elections arrives or is close at hand would be futile and unreasonable, since all arrangements must necessarily be completed some time in advance.

Therefore, the time for suggestions is now, and any such suggestions, or criticism of the present plans, which are offered now, will receive every consideration at the hands of the Reforms Commissioner, at Poona. The fullest cooperation of intending candidates and of the general public will be welcomed by the Government. As at present formulated the general plan of procedure is as follows:—

THE GENERAL PLAN.

The Elections will be held in Bombay on the 16th, 18th, and 22nd of November. On the 16th the non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council will be polled. On the 18th there will be the elections for the Indian Legislative Assembly non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan general constituencies. On the 22nd there will be the polling for the European, University and Land-holders' constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council and the European and Land-holders' constituencies of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

The elections on the 16th will be conducted on the coloured box or symbol system. All the other elections will be carried out on the ordinary cross system, under which the voter is given a voting paper containing the names of the candidates, and puts a cross opposite the name or names of those for whom he wishes to vote. This is the ordinary system, and it is much the most convenient for a literate electorate But in the case of the large general constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council it is anticipated that a large proportion of the voters will be illiterate. Not being able to read, such voters clearly cannot be left to put a cross opposite the name of the candidate. The plan to be followed, therefore, must be one which can be understood by an illiterate person, and at the same time be trusted to maintain practical secrecy. Voters will be given voting papers which they will take one by one into the balloting room. Inside the balloting room there will be a box for each candidate. The box will be painted a particular colour, or marked with a particular symbol, and the voters will be told before they enter the room what colour, or what symbol, is attached to each candidate. They will then only have to drop their papers into the box or boxes of the colour or symbol of the candidate for whom they wish to vote.

VOTERS.

There is of course a large number of voters for the Provincial Legislative Council, general, non-Mahomedan, and Mahomedan elections. For example, there are over 10,000 on the preliminary roll of non-Mahomedans for D ward. A rough estimate of the probable final totals is as follows:—

| Ward. | Non-Mahomedans. | Mahomedans. |
|---|---|---|
| A | 3758 | 299 |
| B | 2151 | 3797 |
| C | 9231 | 2297 |
| D | 11689 | 415 |
| E | 3573 | 1362 |
| F | 2577 | 200 |
| G | 3831 | 412 |

A good deal of consideration has been given to the question of arranging the elections for these large numbers of people, in such a way as to finish them in one day, and to be as convenient as possible for the public. The public would probably prefer a large number of polling stations scattered over different parts of the city. But this would certainly give rise to a great many mistakes, because many voters would certainly go to the wrong stations. For those who went to the wrong stations there would be difficulty in explaining where the right one was; and it is possible that many who failed to find it at once would go home and not vote at all. Further, a large number of polling stations would be difficult to supervise, and it would be by no means easy to provide presiding officers of capacity, experience, and position for each of them. Accordingly, it is proposed to erect one polling mandup for A and C Wards, one for D, and one for B, E, F, and G, for the non-Mahomedans. All these mandups will be erected on the Esplanade maidan. This will entail a certain amount of inconvenience for voters who live in the north of the island, but that cannot very well be avoided. For Mahomedans, it is thought that one mandup for the whole City would prove sufficient, and that it also should be erected on the maidan. The public will remember that the whole city is one constituency for the Mahomedans, and that it is divided into two constituencies for non-Mahomedans, consisting of Bombay South (that is to say, wards A, C, and D) and Bombay North consisting of wards B, E, F, and G.

On the 18th November the polling will be held in one of the mandups used on the 16th; and on the 22nd also the same mandup will be used. It may be added that Government offices will all be closed on the 16th November, and some offices perhaps also on the 18th.

As has been said, the time for suggestions is the present time. It is hoped that the public will give careful consideration to the foregoing general plan.

# GRANT ROA

## DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR

### GOVT. DECISION IRREVOCABLE.

On behalf of the Zoroastrian Association a deputation of five gentlemen waited upon his Excellency the Governor at Ganeshkhind, Kirkee, on Tuesday last in connection with the acquisition of land for the proposed Grant Road Terminal Station. Dr. Jehangir Daji having introduced the deputation to the Governor, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal as spokesman represented to his Excellency the great hardships that the poor and middle class people, numbering about ten to twelve thousand of all communities, would be put to by being unhoused at a time when there was an actual famine of suitable residential quarters in Bombay. Mr. Vimadalal pointed out the unprecedented character of the hardships and miseries that the people would be put to under the present circumstances. He quoted figures to show that so far as the Parsi community was concerned there would be about 360 families consisting of about 2,200 persons who would be displaced. Of these over 500 belonged to the poor class and occupied a group of 26 buildings known as the Murzban's chawls paying a minimum rent of 8 annas and an average of Rs. 8 per mensem. He suggested that there were three other plots of land in the vicinity which would supply an area of land equal to that of the notified sites which Government might well acquire for the purpose of the extension of the Railway station. One of these was the plot to the north of Bellasis Bridge, the other was the Byculla Club site, and the third was the Byculla flats. It was pointed out that any one of these sites would unhouse comparatively a very small number of people.

His Excellency asked invididual members of the deputation to state their views and they did so with some freedom. They pointed out that the scheme involved the destruction of a large and valuable amount of property which was inexpedient and undesirable from an economical point of view. They also pointed out the phenomenal rise in the prices of material and the scarcity of labour and submitted that the alternative sites would be less costly and would affect a very small number of people They recognised his Excellency's sympathy for the poor and appealed to his Excellency to transate his sympathy into deed by abandoning the present scheme and adopting one of the three other scheme submitted by the members of the deputation.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis, who was present at the meeting, said that the Grant Road Station problem was not a new one that he himself had favoured up to now the site not of Bellasis Road which was one of the three sites mentioned by the deputation, but he found that the site already notified was the one most suited for the purpose.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Governor then addressed the deputation at some length. He pointed out that the Grant Road Station should not be looked at from a narrow point of view. it was part of a very large scheme for the betterment of Bombay and must be viewed from a wider standpoint Sir George Lloyd proceeded to say that he had the greatest sympathy with the people who would be displaced especially the poor and assured the deputation that he would do his best to provide accommodation for those who would be unhoused. His Excellency explained that it would be some considerable time—it might be two years—before the buildings were pulled down by which time new buildings would be available. His Excellency said that he had already examined the alternative schemes placed before him by the deputation. He had already personally seen those sites and if necessary he would make it a point once more to inspect them carefully. In his opinion the sheme already notified was the best from the point of view of the efficiency of the railway traffic. They had looked to the proposal not only from the present but future requirements also. Finally, his Excellency the Governor offered to satisfy the deputation that no other scheme would make for efficiency as the one they had proposed to undertake. If the Zoroastrian Association appointed an engineer of railway experience, he would assure the deputation that he would be prepared to show him the plans of the present scheme and to give him an opportunity of discussing it with the Government engineers. His Excellency was pleased to add that if the engineer of the Zoroastrian Association would then submit an alternative scheme as efficient as the present one and costing about the same he would be prepared to give it every consideration. But, if on the other hand, the engineer appointed by the Association were convinced that the present was the only efficient scheme he hoped that the Zoroastrian Association would be satisfied with the opinion he might pass on the scheme.

The members of the deputation thanked his Excellency the Governor for the cordiality of their reception and then withdrew.

# SIR R. CRADDOCK AMOK.

## HIS EFFUSIONS ON KHILAFAT AND HIJRAT.

## MR. GANDHI—AN "IMPRACTICAL VISIONARY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 12.

The Lieut.-Governor devoted nearly half his Durbar speech to day to Indian affairs. In the earlier portion he referred to the Commander-in-Chief's appreciation of the Burma Military Police's services and to the disappointment felt at the non-inclusion of Burma in the Prince of Wales' Indian tours. Sir Reginald then alluded to the position as regards constitutional reforms in Burma, the recent increase of the strength of the Legislative Council, allocation of rice control profit, employment of Burmans in Government service, the Rangoon University and educational progress in general.

After touching upon the recent and premature death of Maung Tin Shein Sir Reginald proceeded to speak on Indian affairs, in the course of which he said:—

"WORDS OF COUNSEL."

"Gentlemen:—If there were no Indians in Burma I might pass over in silence matters which are causing political agitation in India, but there are 8,00,000 Indians in Burma, half being Indian Mahomedans and there is constant communication between the two countries. Extracts from Indian newspapers are produced daily in the columns of our local Press and Indian newspapers are read by many Indians in Burma in and outside Government service, while the Khilafat Committee in India seeks to impose its *ukases* even here in Burma.

Speaking in the Legislative Council, last April, I exhorted my Indian friends not to abuse the hospitality which they enjoy at the hands of the Government and the people of Burma when they come over here for trade or service and I gladly take this opportunity of congratulating the Indians of Rangoon on the common sense they have recently displayed by refraining from visiting upon the unoffending citizens of this city and displeasure they may feel at the happenings elsewhere. But, although Indians among us may in deference to these considerations refrain from agitation here in Burma the minds of some may be disturbed with honest doubts. I have many old friends among Muhammadans as well as among Hindus in India and I have made new friends among the Indians in Burma and I should like, as being, with one exception, the most senior member of the Indian Civil Service holding an executive appointment within the Indian Empire, to address a few words of counsel to Indians in Burma as coming from an old friend who, during a long service of close on 36 years, has had the best interests of India and Indians at heart.

ISSUES AT STAKE.

Let us examine the issues at stake. Some Muhammadans in India feel aggrieved at the Turkish Peace Terms. Let it be supposed for a moment that their representations were to be accepted. What practical measures would have to be taken? Let us look at the cold facts. The wanton intervention of Turkey on the side of Germany protracted the war by two years and cost millions of money. In the course of that war, several thousands of Indians lost their lives in helping various races, including the Arabs, to shake themselves free of the Turkish rule. Are more thousands of lives to be lost and more millions of money to be spent in order to undo the work and help the Turks to re-establish that rule? by Great Britain to quarrel with all her Allies, shatter the whole fabric on which the future peace of the world rests, and be guilty of the utmost perfidy just to gratify a pro-Turkish section of the Indian opinion? Who is to do the fighting and who is to bear the cost entitled by this *volte face*? Are the Muhammadans of India and their Hindu sympathisers prepared to put up the money and provide the men? Are the Indians prepared to fight the French, Greeks, Italians, Arabs, and other nations in order to carry out this object. Or do they expect the British tax-payer to find the money and the British soldier to do the fighting? Ask the gallant Indian soldiers who saw their fellow captives die on the road from Kut what they think of such a proposal. Ask the Indian friends whether the Turks have ever done anything for the Indians or have ever considered their interests when famines were raging in India and generous relief funds were raised by Christian peoples. Did Turkey ever contribute a penny for the relief of her co-religionists in India? Mr. Mahomed Ali stated recently that before Turkey entered the war he cabled an appeal to Talaat Pasha drafted by him in the office of the Director of Central Intelligence at Simla. I can confirm Mr. Mahomed Ali about that message. For it was repeated to me over the telephone at the time of its despatch. I cannot vouch for the exact words, but in the name of God Mr. Mahomed Ali made a passionate appeal to Talaat Pasha to consider the feeling of the millions of Indian Mahomedans and preserve the neutrality of Turkey. What response Talaat Pasha made to that appeal is known to you all. He threw it into the waste-paper basket and went on with his nefarious plans.

HIJRAT.

Then look at this madness of Hijrat. I do not think that a single Indian is prepared to quit his home in Burma for exile abroad, but if he thinks that by becoming a subject of Turkey of Afghanistan he can enjoy a liberty denied to him in the British Empire then he is certainly free to go. The British Empire has never placed artificial restraints upon its citizens who thought that they would be happier under other Governments. And what a sorry paradigm of the famous exodus from Egypt is this Hijrat with no Moses to lead and no promised land to mote. It is an exodus from and not to a land of promise. It is pathetic to read of a score of fanatics with a few hundreds of dupes drawn from the flotsam and jetsam of Indian towns and villages and encouraged to go and wander in the wilderness by cheering co-religionists who have themselves not the slightest intention of abandoning the besh pots of India.

TWO SALIENT FACTS.

But, some may say this is a religious matter and however loyal we may be to the British Government our religion most come first. Almost anything can be made a religious matter by people who are determined to make it one. I do not aspire to be an interpreter of the Mahomedan scriptures. but I would like to point out two salient facts. First, the Sultan of Turkey, the Khalifa, still remains in his capital at Constantinople,—an achievement which was secured by the most earnest representations of the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, and the Government of India in the teeth of strenuous opposition by the Powers and by parties with whom the expulsion of the Turks from Europe had been a long cherished objective which would have long since been attained but for the fidelity of Great Britain to her quondam Turkish Allies. This was done in deference to the sentiments of Indian Mahomedans. Have they no better way of showing their gratitude than by abuse?

Secondly, if the inhabitants of the sacred island of Arabia—those who have never left the land which is the cradle of the Islamic faith do not find insuperable religious objection to the independence of Arab from the Turkish Rule, are the Mahomedans of India to take it upon themselves to say that they are wrong and force them to accept the Sultan of Turkey as their temporal Sovereign? In other words, do the Khilafat leaders honestly believe that by moral pressure on the Government of India they can force their own religious views down the throats of the rest of the Mahomedan world with the aid of British bayonets and at the cost of the British tax-payer.

Continuing, Sir Reginald said it was natural and legitimae that they should regret the further decline of what was once a great Islamic Empire but it was the Turks themselves who had made their fate what it now was.

Sir Reginald then referred to the Punjab events and endorsed the appeal of the Sheriff of Calcutta for dropping of the controversy by both parties.

MR. GANDHI.

The Lieut.-Governor then alluded to Mr. Gandhi and declared:—

Mr. Gandhi refuses to learn by bitter experience that a saintly robe is no restraint upon unsaintly deeds. Is he to blind that he will not see? On the most charitable view he is an unpractical visionary who has persuaded himself and seeks to persuade others that he is the sole arbiter of right and wrong in India. His programme of non-cooperation is either still born or dying of anaemia. All the sanest elements of Indian thought have condemned it but they have not yet shaken themselves free from the fallacies on which it rested.

"COOPERATION—NOT SWORD."

Continuing, he said India was not governed by the sword but by co-operation between British and Indian races though the sword was there to restrain what Tennyson had called "A mad mob's million feet." But it was welded not by the British only but by the British and Indians standing side by side. "In the Indian police of 2,00,000 strong is the first defence against riot and disorder and in that loyal body is a more sprinkling or men of British race. The rest are Indian many of whom have shown that they can be faithful unto death. Behind that force is the gallant army in India of which the Indian element is wice the strength of the British. Their deeds are before the world. The edifice of the Indian Empire was built up gradually not by the sword but by the cooperation of British and Indian men. It was their cooperation which supressed the Sepoy rising of 1857. It was by cooperation between them that India has reached its state of progress and prosperity. It was by the same cooperation that the very intelligentsia some of whom now declaim most against British justice and British humanity were brought into existence. It was that cooperation that helped to win the great war. It is only by that same co-operation that India can throw-off the effects of the conflict and proceed on a path of progress and contentment. The offer of the Reforms scheme by Great Britain to India is an offer of co[illegible]tion on the grandest scale [illegible] has yet witnessed. The whole matter is that [illegible] and Burma [illegible] and mutu[illegible] succeed [illegible] ca[illegible]

the Indians or the British and the Burmans.

It was His Majesty's fervent desire that the Reforms should inaugurate an era of renewed peace and goodwill, but the present campaign of calumny and hate now rampant in India is the work of the enemies of the British Empire who are, therefore the enemies of all ordered Indian progress. Look at this picture and at that. The one destructive, conceived in anger and its obvious ending chaos and ruin; the other creative, based on peace and goodwill and its goal a united people. The other if it fails is at least a noble failure and if it succeeds, a glorious achievement.

"TRUTH WILL PREVAIL."

Gentlemen, the war has let loose destructive forces which if not defeated might even overwhelm civilization here in our calm and peaceful Burma. It is hard to realise this distant menace, but If India should be invaded by this disease no quarantine could keep it long away from our shores India and Burma stood fast during the war to assist in repelling the onslaught of armed men. Let them stand fast once more to defeat the no less dangerous but more insidious onslaughts of a gospel of hate, for such it is however cleverly disguised. With the goodwill and cooperation of us all these evils can be utterly routed.

Gentlemen, great is truth and it shall surely prevail. It is my firm belief that under Providence this noxious miasma will be dispersed and thus leave the way clear and healthy for India and Burma by which to realise a happy destiny.

## MR. EMANUEL AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Montagu expects and the Royal Proclamation enjoined, that every Government official should co-operate in making the reform successful. But is such co-operation possible so long as reactionary officials who are still deadly against the reform are in office? I shall give an instance of a typical Collector.

The other day, the Collector of Dharwar, while presiding over the prize distribution ceremony of the local depressed class schools, in the course of his haranguing speech, he treated the audience with, said: "The reform has come to us as a thunder-bolt. In my opinion, India is not yet fit for the reforms, etc."

I do not know how many officials there are in His Majesty's service, who hold similar opinion, but I am sure their number must be considerably large. How then such officials can conscientiously co-operate to make the reforms successful? No honest man would agree to be dishonest to his own conscience.

I would, therefore, suggest, and there is sufficient time to do so, that Mr. Montagu should ask the Government of India to issue a circular to all Government officials, and thereby ascertain their views in regard to the reforms, and remove those who hold such opinions from His Majesty's services, instead of creating a class of hypocritical and dishonest Government servants. Indeed such officials are more dangerous than a Tilak or a Gandhi, in their superlative degree.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Dharwar, Aug. 8.

## "A COLLECTOR AMOK."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to your leaderette of date regarding the Dharwar Collector, each and every Indian, who has read it, must have felt much for the action of this bureaucrat.

Our Lokmanya is no more now and thus Mr. Emanuel could write whatever nonsense he could and we shall not merely attribute this to his idiosyncrasy but shall all demand that he should unconditionally apologise to the people of India for having offended their departed leader in the most disgraceful manner.

Our leaders should see that the Government of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd take immediate action in the matter or they themselves prepare for the right course left to them in order that Mr. Emanuel will himself admit of having committed a gross mistake and apologise to the people of India and to the Government of Bombay.

If Sir George Lloyd will not miss this opportunity to act it will be better for his Excellency, else the people, who have already felt for his action in having not allowed the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council to move a motion of adjournment for the Lokmanya's death, will be more grieved to see his Excellency silent on such an important affair as this.

Hope something is done.—Yours, etc.,

RANE.

Dadar, Aug. 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The leaderette of "The Times," the studied indifference of Sir George Lloyd, our "most popular Governor," and the amazing memo of the Collector gone amok amply justify the public's belief that as long as Englishmen are Englishmen they will never learn the gentle art of winning over [illegible] subject-people by sympathising with [illegible] a time when the wh[illegible] with grief by [illegible] Su[illegible]

# LATE MR. TILAK.

## INDIA'S NATIONAL LOSS.

### SYMPATHY OF KIMBERLEY INDIANS.

We have received the following cable addressed to the Indian National Congress Committee by the Indians of Kimberley:—

"We learn with profound sorrow and grief the sad tidings of India's national loss in the lamented death of Mr. Tilak. We mourn and condole with you. Kindly transmit our sincere sympathy and deep condolence to his family in their sad bereavement.

### INVALUABLE ASSET TO COUNTRY.

### ALL-INDIA H. R. LEAGUE'S TRIBUTE

The Council of the Bombay Branch of the All-india Home Rule League places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The Council considers that the death of such a distinguished patriot whose emminent services, unflagging dauntlessness and political insight constituted an invaluable asset to the country, has been a great loss to the public-life in India at this time when the country is passing through a serious political crisis.

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT BORDI.

### TO BE STARTED IN TILAK'S MEMORY.

On Monday, the 9th instant a Public Meeting of the citizens of Bordi was held to express their sympathy at the demise of Lok. Tilak. It being the 10th day a complete "hartal" was observed and the school of the Gokhale Education Society was also closed in his honour.

Resolutions were passed at this meeting and one of them was to open an Industrial School in his memory and the management was to be looked after by the Gokhale Education Society.

### STUDENTS' CIRCLE.

The President of the Students' Circle has sent the following to Mr. B. B. Tilak, Poona:—

The Students' Circle, with the whole of India, mourns deeply the sad demise of the late Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, whose selfless dedication to the cause of the country, whose passionate love for the Motherland, whose spotless private character, whose renowned scholarship, and, above all, whose antiquarian researches are the rich legacy to us, the students, the younger generation of the country, who will ever remember the departed leader, with gratitude, for having taught them a great lesson, namely, "Duty for Duty's Sake."

I, on behalf of the members of the Students' Circle, beg to offer you and your other relatives, our most sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathy in your heavy bereavement, which be good enough to accept.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

A condolence meeting of the students of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Federation, to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to record the lamentable and untimely death of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani will preside.

# DEATH OF DR. SINNETAMBY

## CEYLON'S PROMINENT DOCTOR.

(From our Correspondent)

COLOMBO, Aug. 12.

The medical world of Ceylon is poorer to-day by the loss of one of its prominent members in Dr. Sinnetamby, whose death took place amidst tragic circumstances in Panadura yesterday afternoon. The deceased had gone from Colombo to Panadura the other day to attend to a Maternity case. He had just concluded his works when he fell forward and died an immediate death, being due to heart failure. Deceased was a maternity specialist in the Island and also enjoyed reputation for treatment of children. He held several distinguished positions in Ceylon.

# FRONTIER SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

A Press Communique states:—

Kohat Kurram:—On July 30th a party of 15 Wazir raiders carried off 6 men, 3 boys, and 24 camels from Chapra Village near Hangu. These were all recovered on the following day by persuit parties of the Frontier Constabulary and levies who succeeded [illegible] capturing 2 of the raiders [illegible].

[illegible] Jirga of Ghabi Khel Mahsuds was interviewed Jirgha handed in their [illegible] rifles and the balance of [illegible] ockade has accordingly [illegible] section. Several further reported between Khost-migrants in Khost. On Khostwala and Mahsud the Mahsud encamp-Tani tribesmen the [illegible] and 7 wounded.

[illegible] COUNCIL.

[illegible] TH SEPTEMBER

[illegible] ve Council will meet [illegible] at 12 o'clock noon, at

# AMRITSAR-AN R.

## UPROAR IN THE DEBATE IN COMMONS.

### FURY OF COALITIONISTS.

"H. J. C.", Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Herald", wrote in connection with what is called the Dyer Debate in the House of Commons:—

Westminster, Thursday.—The long-delayed discussion on the Amritsar massacre took place in the House of Commons this afternoon, and was the occasion of the most violent and acrimonious debate that this Parliament has yet witnessed.

The House thought it was discussing the behaviour of General Dyer at Jallianwalla Bagh and his subsequent treatment by the Government and the Army Council. Actually, as Mr. Churchill showed in the course of his most masterly speech, it was debating clause 470 of the King's Regulations.

THE KING'S REGULATIONS.

Under that clause, which has governed the professional lives of officers for generations, any officer can be removed from his appointment and placed on half-pay by the competent military authority, and he has no redress or claim for a court-martial or a court of inquiry. That is the course which the Commander-in-Chief in India adopted with General Dyer, and which the Army Council approved.

General Dyer, therefore, has no rights of any sort; and once this had been made plain by Mr. Churchill the substance of what may be called the Anglo-Indian-Imperialist attack on the Government fell to the ground. The attack itself proceeded according to plan.

LABOUR'S INDICTMENT.

The Labour Party's charge was that Dyer was only being used as a scapegoat, while those truly responsible went unpunished. Those persons were Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the Viceroy himself. Of the former, Mr. Spoor said that, "in his blind reliance on force, he typified that Anglo-Indian mentality which was the greatest menace to the future safety of the British Empire."

Labour, therefore, demanded the recall of the Viceroy and the trial of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer. But above all things, what was necessary was the immediate repeal of all the repressive legislation that had been the real cause of the disturbances in India last year.

A DOCTRINE OF TERROR.

Mr. Montagu, in opening the debate, realised that it was quite useless to attempt to compromise with the Tory sections of the Coalition. He therefore attacked them and the policy of frightfulness for which, so he assumed, they were standing. And he had the House in an uproar for several minutes as a result.

Dyer's justification of his action, said the Secretary for India, was that there could be no question of undue severity, and that he had felt compelled to teach a moral lesson to the whole of the Punjab.

"That," went on Mr. Montagu in tones of utter denunciation, "is a doctrine of terror to which there is no end."

The crawling order was an example of racial humiliation.

The flogging of schoolboys and of the wedding party was a specimen of frightfulness.

Either we must recognise India as a partner in our Commonwealth, and carry that recognition into all our legislation and administration, or we must attempt to hold India by the sword and recognise terror as part of our armament.

If we chose terrorism, there could be no end to that terrorism until the people of both countries rose and terminated our rule in India as being impossible to modern ideas.

"There was an idea among certain sections that an Indian was tolerable only as long as he obeyed their orders. Once he imbibed the idea of personal liberty they dismissed him as an agitator."

This sentence produced a furious uproar in the chamber, and there were loud cries of "Disgraceful"; "Resign"; "Withdraw," mixed with "Hear, hear" and "Go on" from the Opposition Benches.

When order had been restored Mr. Montagu turned to the enraged Coalition and asked:—

"Is your theory one of domination and ascendancy or one of partnership? Upon your choice depends the future of the British Empire."

Sir Edward Carson's defence of Dyer was a police-court effort, and amounted to no more than an appeal for a fair trial, which Dyer had not yet had. He had been used as the scapegoat of arm-chair politicians. The disturbances in India were all part of one world-wide revolutionary conspiracy.

MR. CHURCHILL

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command of the English language, the War Secretary told once more the terrible story of that blood-stained enclosure at Jallianwalla Bagh; where the crowd was unarmed and was attacking nobody and no thing.

There must be a prohibition against frightfulness; a denunciation of the massacre of one particular crowd in order to impress a much wider audience.

The British Empire does not need the assistance of such methods.

"I shall be told that General Dyer's action saved India. I don't believe it. Our rule in India stands on surer foundations."

Mr. Churchill concluded by saying that his only personal opinion was that General Dyer should not only have been put on half pay, but compulsorily retired from the Army. That, however, in view of the tacit condonation of his immediate superiors on the spot, was not the opinion of the Cabinet, and no further disciplinary action was in contemplation.

Mr. Asquith made the point that the civil power of Amritsar had been guilty of gross dereliction of duty in leaving the control of operations to the military. To condone this particular operation would be one of the greatest of outrages.

The attack was continued with great violence and amid continual uproar by Sir W. Joynson Hicks, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Rupert Gwynne.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S APPEAL.

Then Colonel Wedgwood made a great appeal to the House to consider the honour of England. Dyer's crime was against that honour more than against the Indians. It was the greatest blot on English history since we burnt Joan of Arc. We must make Imperial citizenship a reality.

Finally, Mr. Bonar Law summed up the debate in a very fair and moderate speech, concluding with the deadly question:—

"If a general makes a mistake on the field of battle, is he to pay the penalty, while if he makes one against civilians, the Army Council must back him because he is a soldier?"

The Labour Party amendment was rejected by 247 to 37, and then the Government, aided by Labour and the Liberals, defeated its own Tory supporters by 230 to 129.

## PUNJAB AND KHILAFAT WRONGS

### ASSISTANT SURGEON'S RESIGNATION

The following is the letter of resignation addressed by Mr. C. J. Ghia, Assistant Surgeon, Parekh Dispensary Surat to the Surgeon-General of Bombay:—

Sir,—I beg to tender my resignation as a protest against the grave injustice meted out to India by the Mother of Parliaments regarding the Punjab atrocities, I also join hands with my Moslem brethren whose feelings are ruthlessly injured by the Turkish Peace Treaty. There are many other political wrongs which have yet not received due and sympathetic consideration from the Government. These instances shake my faith in the Government under which my conscience and feelings dictate me that I should not continue to serve any longer.

I therefore request you to accept my resignation and relieve me as early as possible.—

## RESTORE ECONOMICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir George Lloyd loses no opportunity of impelling thought and used the one he got in the New Poona College by pointing out that "it was not sufficient to man the professions of Law and Medicines but that it was further necessary "to manage and to staff the great industrial concerns which alone can exploit to the full the great potential wealth of the country." For such manning, the greater spread of technical education is absolutely essential. But the great defect with whatever little technical education is available to-day is that there is no cohesion between it and the working concerns in the country. His Excellency wrote a book called "The Great Opportunity" before he accepted his present appointment wherein is sounded the complaint of the lack of cohesion between the student life and the actual life in the world even in England. What is true of England is truer still of India. The University education has far greater respect in the industrial circles in England than in India. In fact the graduate in Science of the Bombay University is looked upon with considerable distrust and has to employ himself mostly as a teacher in schools. You will find ample evidence of the tendency to exclude men trained even technically in institutions. I know of some of my fellow-students who after going through the three years' course in V. J. T. I. sought service in the Excise and Customs Departments or admission to the First Year's Arts Class. Going into another line. I know graduates in Agriculture seeking employment in schools even on salaries paid to undergraduates in Arts. Great efforts will be necessary to bring about a cohesion between

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## ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

### APPLICATION TO STAY PROCEEDINGS NOT GRANTED.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Aug. 10.

The case of alleged criminal breach of trust against Lieut. Reynolds has been continued in the court of Lieutenant-Gordon, Cantonment Magistrate, Agra. After hearing some more formal evidence for prosecution, the Magistrate framed charges under section 409 I.P.C., against Lieutenant Reynolds who pleaded not guilty and said he would put in his defence. Sub-Inspector Liladhar Singh described how he traced the bales of cloth step by step to the accused, Nur Mohamad whom he eventually arrested. Mr. Eyre, Superintendent of Police cross-examined, said the accused Nur Mohamad gave him no written statement. It was quite likely he was given to understand that if he made clean breast of the business, the court might be disposed to deal more leniently with him. The witness was careful to impress upon him that this contingency depended entirely on the court. The witness gave him no reason to suppose that he would not be prosecuted nor did the witness make any kind of promise. The witness merely pointed out to him the possibility of what might happen. There was no inducement on witnesse's part to obtain his confession. The witness had no recollection of Nur Mohamad having come to him for a promise in writing that nothing would happen.

Nur Mohamad who was brought from the lock up stated that the confession and statement he made were false.

Thakur Harnath Singh, Deputy Collector, said he recorded accused Nur Mohamad's confession. Witness took all precautions that it was voluntary. The accused did not say he was making a statement that was put into his mouth. He did not say he had been promised pardon.

APPLICATION TO STAY PROCEEDINGS.

Lieut. Reynolds filed an application to stay proceedings as he said he thought the court was prejudiced against him because on his pleader asking court to specify in the charge sheet how the accused had committed a criminal breach of trust, the court it is alleged, said "you had better ask your client and he will tell you how he has committed a criminal breach of trust." In disallowing this application, the Magistrate wrote as follows:—

When the accused was charged under section 409 I.P.C., for a breach of trust, counsel for defence asked the court to explain what was meant by the words and the court referred him to section 405 I. P. C., where the definition was given. But the counsel ignored this and again asked the same question, the pleader refusing to be assisted by the court. I merely referred him to his client for further explanation as I knew of no other than that contained in section 405, I. P. C. The reason why he was referred to his client was because the client never asked for an explanation of the expression and being an Englishman understood what the words meant without even reference to the code. I deny ever having used the words, since this is not a true statement of facts I cannot stay the present proceeding. But this does not prevent accused from applying for transfer. The case was adjourned.

## FRONTIER NEWS.

### INTRIGUES WITH TRANS-FRONTIER TRIBES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 12.

The "Englishman's" frontier correspondent states intrigues are still going on with trans-frontier tribes and Nadir Khan's agents. The Mullahs are preaching war every where. Wire cutting and attack on the ropeway in the Khybar pass and many other offences committed by lot headed Afridis are attributed to the instigation of the Afghan political officer at Dakka. Colonel Muhammad Beg Effendi commanding Basawi troops has been recalled to Kabul and Abbas Ali Beg is also on his way back to Kabul.

## PATNA UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Aug. 11.

The Patna University Senate, will shortly consider the question of application of the Sadler Commission's recommendations to the University.

Mr. Jennings, present Vice-Chancellor retires next cold weather.

# WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

## NEW TANNERY AT SAUGOR:

### CRIMINAL WASTE OF COUNTRY'S CATTLE-WEALTH.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati, Secretary, Humanitarian League, Bombay, has received the following letter from Mr. S. D. Misra of Saugor, C.P.:—

In this district there have been existing for some time three slaughter-houses, one at Saugor, at about a distance of a mile from the town, another at Rahatgarh, a village about 24 miles from this place and the third at Khurai, a Railway Station about 35 miles from here on the Saugor-Bina section. In addition to this in the neighbouring district of Damoh, there is a Slaughter House at Ghatera, a Railway Station between Saugor and Katni. These slaughter houses remain open for about 8 months in the year and the number of cattle sanctioned for slaughter for all these slaughter-houses is about 1500 head of cattle per day. Now what is proposed to be done with the flotation of the new company is to abolish all these four slaughter-houses and to concentrate them at Ratona, in the Saugor District. Ratona is a village four miles away from this town. The place where it is proposed to establish the slaughter-house and the factory is waste land surrounded by hills, near the Railway line and a Railway Station is also going to be constructed there. There is no market at Ratona.

The principal cattle market in this district is Khurai, which is about 35 miles from the proposed Ratona Station. Besides the local market it is also an important centre for the sale of cattle. The cattle are brought to these markets not only from the district but also from all the neighbouring States. In addition to these regular weekly markets a very big cattle fair is held for about two months in each year at Garhakota, a town in this district about 30 miles from this place and at the borders of Saugor and Damoh districts. This fair commences from the Basant Panchami day and continues up to the Holi and cattle are brought for sale from all over the country. This fair is held during the working season, which commences from the 15th of October and lasts till the 15th of May each year. There is also a weekly market at Damoh. These slaughter houses only slaughter cows, bullocks and buffaloes for trade in hides, jerk-meat, tallow, bones and other animal products. Separate slaughter houses exist for supplying flesh for human consumption and in these all sorts of animals are slaughtered. It is not possible to give you the approximate number of cattle brought to these markets for sale every week, for we have not got the necessary statistics at present, but we are trying to obtain this information and will let you have the same some time later. The prices for which they are sold are cheaper than those prevailing in other parts of the country. It is a matter of common notoriety that a considerable number of cattle over and above those prescribed are slaughtered every day stealthily.

The stock of cattle in this district has much decreased and is continually going down. The cattle are also deteriorating in strength. This state of things is also to a considerable extent brought about by the scarcity and high prices of fodder and want of adequate grazing facilities, owing to the demands of the military grass farm and the rigours of forest rules. The poor tenants are compelled to part with their cattle as soon as they become dry or unfit and they are purchased by butchers at low prices, for they are the only purchasers in the market and can dictate their terms.

The prices of milk and its bye-products have doubled or trebled since the outbreak of war. The milk was selling then at about 10 seers and Ghee about 18 chataks for a rupee. Now milk is sold at 4 seers and Ghee 7 chataks for a rupee, and even at this high price it is difficult to get good and pure milk or Ghee.

THE NEW COMPANY.

The Company now floated has not yet commenced its operations in any part of the district. Up to the present time the trade in hides and other animal products is being carried on by Cutchee Mohamedans and foreign European merchants. The loss in cattle-stock above referred to is the combined effect of the slaughter and the scarcity and high prices of fodder and want of adequate grazing facilities mentioned above.

If the new concern is started it is generally apprehended that there will be a further decrease in the stock of cattle in this district and its neighbourhood. Besides, at present the slaughter-house being under the supervision and control of the local Municipal Committee it was possible with the increase in the articulation of public opinion, to stop the nefarious trade altogether, but, with the passing of the business under Government control and the establishment of an industrial concern dependent on it, it will become well-nigh impossible to stop the slaughter hereafter. Since the very start of this slaughter of cattle for trade about 14 years ago the public opinion has been viewing it with great abhorrence and disapproval, but it was not organised and could not make itself heard. But the public is now growing more conscious of its rights and already a movement was on foot to agitate for the stoppage of this criminal waste of the animal wealth of the country. The C. P. Provincial Conference met here in May last and a vehement protest against the slaughter of cows and agricultural cattle was raised. In the July following Sir Frank Sly, the Chief Commissioner, visited this place and in the address presented to him, the local bodies here, in view of the public feeling in the matter, brought this matter prominently to his notice and requested him to stop the slaughter of cattle. But the Chief Commissioner evaded the real question and contented himself by taunting the Municipal Committee at its inconsistency in having so far enjoyed the income derive from the slaughter house and now coming forward to advocate its abolition when the same was being taken up by the government under its control. It may not be out of place to mention here that till last year the Municipal Committee was an officialized body and for the first time last year the right of electing a non-official President was conceded to the people after two decades. The Mohamedans are as much against the continuance of this slaughter for trade as the Hindus.

To rouse the people to appreciate the gravity of the situation and guide their efforts into proper channels, it is necessary that revered leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, yourself and others should take the trouble of visiting this place and give us the benefit of their mature advice and lead Your coming here is, therefore, certainly necessary and you should also kindly prevail upon Mahatma Gandhi to accompany you. If our request is accepted we may hold a special session of the Humanitarian Conference here and request leaders from other parts of India also to join. We are fully conscious of the fact that Mahatmaji and yourselff are both hardpressed for time on account of multifarious engagements but considering the importance of the matter we hope the Mahatmaji and yourself would make it convenient to come here at sometime this month or the next for a couple of days.

## IMPERIAL COUNCIL

### NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 11.

At the forthcoming session of the Imprial Legislative Council, Mr. Sachchindananda Sinha will move:—

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he may be pleased to tranmit to the Secrtary of State for India the following expression of opinion of this Council:—

"That in making appointments of Indians as the members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General and also that of the Governors of the various Provinces, the Secretary of State should advise His Majesty the King Emperor to confer these offices on non-official Indians who while qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge the duties appertaining thereto, may also be fully conversant with Indian public affairs and in intimate touch with the public life of the country or the province as the case may be."

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a mixed Committee of non-officials and officials be appointed to formulate proposals for the early amendment of the code of Criminal Procedure and other adjective or substative law which still sanctions any qualifications or disqualifications in practise or procedure, founded merely upon race or nationality and for the removal from the Indian statute book at once and completely every judicial qualification or disqualification which is based merely on the race distinction.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri will move:—

This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that steps be taken without delay for the removal of all distinctions that exist in the code of Criminal Procedure between classes of His Majesty's subjects on the ground of race or nationality.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that legislation be undertaken for extending to the whole of British India the remedy of *Hebes Corpus* which is at present confined to the ordinary Civil Jurisdiction of High Courts.

## MADRAS GENERAL CLAUSE ACT.

### PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

A Bill to amend the Madras General Clause Act of 1891 by defining the word "India" will be introduced in the Legislative Council. "India" shall mean British India together with any territories of any the Indian Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of is Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India. It is stated that in the absence of a statutory declaration of the exact meaning to be attached to the word "India" the expression is capable of being misconstrued as indicating a French Settlement in India.

## GOVT. OF INDIA LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTA, August 11.

Applications upto the 10th August for ten year 6 per cent bonds amounted to Rs. 22,43,70,200, the provincial figures being Bengal Rs. 9,46,25,700, Bombay Rs. 8,06,60,400, Madras Rs. 1,65,06,900, United Provinces Rs.1,23,40,400, the Punjab Rs. 92,37,400, Burma Rs. 30.60.400, Central Provinces Rs. 28,38,400, Bihar and Orissa Rs. 14,93,200, Assam Rs. 53,400 and minor administrations Rs. 30,54,000. Five per cent income tax free loan amounted to Rs. 28,87,900. On nominal value of war bonds tendered for conversion is Rs. 12,56,37,375.

# GREATER BOMBAY.

## COST OF SCHEME: 20 CRORES

### TUBE RAILWAY BETWEEN CHURCH GATE AND COLABA.

### ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS.

### COLABA AREA TO BE RESERVED FOR MILITARY.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" publishes details of the Scheme of Greater Bombay which Government have in contemplation. The following are the main points of the Scheme:—

The population of Bombay expected to reach twenty lakhs within ten years—to cope with that problem the Scheme to be completed in ten years, enabling Bombay become in reality as in name the "Second City in the British Empire."

**Reclamation of the Sea.**

Increased area essential to an adequate coping with the problem—the reclamation of the Sea, one of the steps to be undertaken if necessary in addition to the acquisition of areas within the town and Island of Bombay—the Scheme of developing Salsette to be pushed forward with redoubled energy.

The work of removing the Cotton Green from Colaba to Sewree to be complete within six months or a year.

**Electrification of Railways.**

An undertaking on the part of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways to electrify their railway systems between Colaba and Salsette, within seven years.

To supply Salsette with Pawai water, the lake to be bought by Government from the Municipality.

The money required for the scheme to be raised by Government by floating a loan.

**Cost of the Scheme 20 Crores.**

The total cost of the Scheme estimated at about rupees twenty crores.

Several new railway lines to be laid across the Island to facilitate communications between the different parts of Greater Bombay. These will include tube railways.

On completion of the bridge at Wadala, passengers from Kurla will be able to reach Victoria Terminus in ten minutes along the Port Trust Lines.

Grant Road to be the long-distance Terminal Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The line between Grant Road and Churchgate to be retained for local passenger traffic.

**Tube Railway.**

Tube railway to be built between Churchgate and Colaba stations.

**The Grant Road scheme will displace ten thousand people. Of these six thousand are millhands. Arrangements have been made to house these six thousand in another part of the island and the rest will be offered land in Salsette Government likely to undertake the construction of houses for these people and to arrange for free railway passes during the lifetime of these people.**

**The undertaking given by the Railway companies to electrify their railways within seven years dependent on the condition that they are forthwith handed over grounds at Grant Road for the new Terminal Station.**

Those to be displaced by the Grant Road **scheme not likely to be asked to vacate their premises within two years.**

**The Colaba area to be reserved for military requirements.**

## KACHAGARI MURDER

### COURT MARTIAL ENQUIRY "ENTIRELY UNSATISFACTORY."

The Secretary Khilafat and Hijrat Committee, Peshawar writes to say:

The Frontier Government Communique of the 6th August regarding the Kachagari murder has referred Private Chilcott to a court martial trial. The order is entirely unsatisfactory. There is no faith in the military trial. We are considering the evidence of eye-witness. The European commissioned officer ordered firing and bayoneting. The martyr received six bullets, thirteen bayonet and sword wounds. The absolving of the officer and other soldiers is sheer injustice. The case is prejudicially prejudged. Public is agitated.

## SERIOUS CASE OF GAS-POISONING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 12.

Particulars of a serious case of gas-poisoning that occurred at Tangra has just been received. It appears that while some coolies were at work at Messrs. Allen Brothers Manure Works, a cry was heard and the manager was surprised to find six of the workmen lying unconscious by the side of the stack of bones. The men were engaged in removing bones when poisonous gas escaped from inside the stack and overpowered six of them. It is presumed that gas was generated by recent rains. The unfortunate men were removed to the hospital where two died shortly after admission. Other four are out of danger.

THE

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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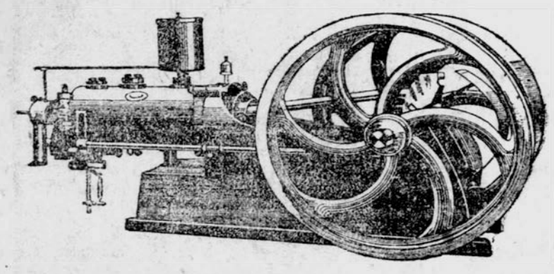

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## INDIA'S VICEROYALTY.

### WILL MR. MONTAGU BE LORD CHELMSFORD'S SUCCESSOR?

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 12.

The London correspondent of "The Ceylon Times" writes:—

"I hear that Mr. Montagu is said to be making strenuous efforts to create an atmosphere favourable to the appointment of himself as Viceroy when Lord Chelmsford retires. It seems hardly likely after the recent events that Mr. Montagu will be chosen. Another alleged candidate is the Lord Chancellor. It has been all along understood that Sir Douglas Haig would have refusal of office if he wanted it. I doubt very much whether he does want it. One of the difficulties at the present moment is that keen candidates for high posts are not suitable and suitable candidates are not keen.

"It seems certain anyhow General Rawlinson will be the Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir Charles Munro."

## NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

### NEED OF HELP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am desired by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Native General Library to request you to be so good as to allow this appeal to the public to be inserted in your paper on behalf of a deserving institution.

The Native General Library is fallen upon evil times. It was started 75 years ago by a number of poor clerks and other gentlemen of limited means who felt the want of a library and reading room where they could read the news of the day and have access to books on European science and literature. Among its early supporters and helpers were Lord Elphinstone, Lord Clare, Sir Erskine Perry and other officials. The Government of Bombay also helped and donations have been received from time to time from Indian Chiefs and Princes and wealthy Bombay citizens. The Liberary ever since its foundation, has been the means of spreading enlightenment and diffusing culture among a large number of the people of this city who have found it a most useful resort for the reading of newspapers, periodicals and books. Until the year 1919 it was located, rent free, in the Framji Cowasji Institute. By dint of economic management it was kept fairly upto date with new books, inspite of its limited funds and slender resources. Its reading room tables have always been furnished with the pick of the current periodical literature of England and India. What with books on current topics and books on literature, science and art, the Library has been exerting an "educative influence" which is a prominent feature of its usefulness. But useful and popular as it has been, its hour of need has [illegible] The building of the Framji Cowasji [illegible] housed, rent fr[illegible] 1916 and the L[illegible] hired premises [illegible] found this local[illegible] way and several [illegible] resigned, thoug[illegible] has been opened [illegible] for those who f[illegible] The rent and [illegible] to more than R[illegible] sources of the [illegible] able to meet th[illegible] derived from M[illegible] ficient to meet [illegible] Library. The [illegible] drawing upon [illegible] Rs. 10,000 whic[illegible] years and whic[illegible] Much timely h[illegible] Trustees of the [illegible] the shape of li[illegible] time for which [illegible] grateful. But [illegible] fees is steadily [illegible] help is forthco[illegible] Library in the [illegible] gloomy. The[illegible] Framji Cowas[illegible] That, too, is a[illegible] if it is comple[illegible] Library will n[illegible] Rupees at the l[illegible] Will the publi[illegible] men of means [illegible] old and useful[illegible] tress? That th[illegible] support of our [illegible] Will they give [illegible] going awhile t[illegible] will they allow[illegible] neglect? My C[illegible] the public and[illegible] invain. If any[illegible] on the subject[illegible] I shall be hap[illegible]

Native Gen[illegible]
Bombay, Aug[illegible]

(A[illegible]

The final m[illegible] of 1919-20 sho[illegible] acres as again[illegible] showing an in[illegible] total yield is [illegible] against 7508.0[illegible]

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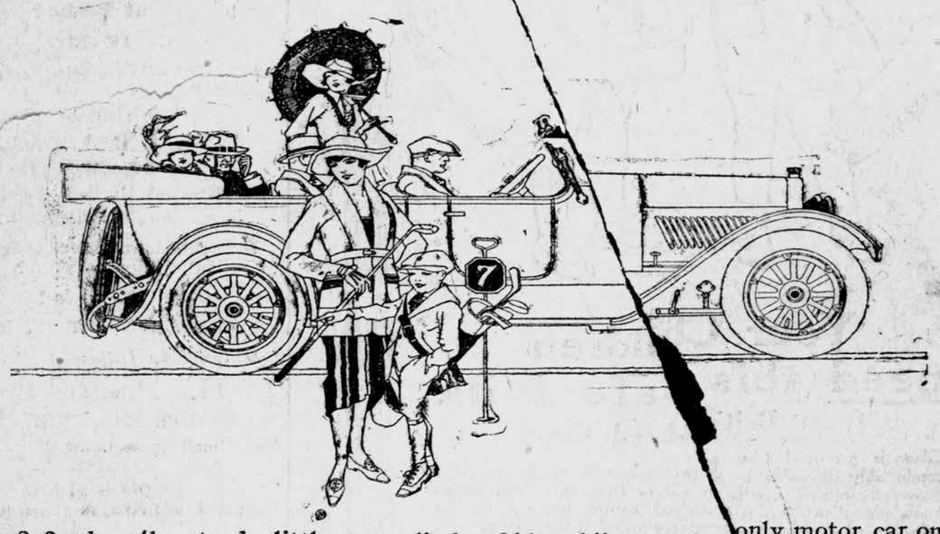

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